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ABSTRACT

This report surveys data from various Kentucky state government agencies and provides an assessment of economic problems in Kentucky's Appalachian region. A profile of the region and overview of the effectiveness of implemented programs are presented. Interviews with Area Development District Directors show a concern for the image of Appalachia. The data indicate that Kentucky has a division in its economic structure, where prosperity and high employment are primarily concentrated in certain metropolitan centers such as the Louisville-Covington-Newport area in the north-central part of the state. The western counties also have problems, but none as serious as those in the eastern Appalachian counties, which are in critical economic condition. The report raises the question, "Is there a more equitable way to distribute Kentucky's tremendous wealth?" This report and accompanying data may be useful to educational planners and policymakers in assessing training needs and economic trends that affect education. Suggestions for additional research to address the issue are listed. This report contains six tables and seven indices that list data relating to income, employment, and trends for Area Development Districts and individual counties. (ALL)

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HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL

From 1980 to 1986, fewer new plants located in Kentucky's 49 Appalachian counties, compared with the rest of the state. As expected, most new jobs were created in the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Louisville, Lexington, and Covington-Newport, which are tied to the Cincinnati, OH area. Appalachia's new and expanded plants tended to be smaller and employed fewer workers than those located elsewhere.

NEW PLANTS

No new manufacturing plants were located in 23 Kentucky counties during the seven-year period. Of these counties, 11 were in Appalachia. Eleven Appalachian counties received between one and 50 jobs from new plants. Only one county, Russell, ended up with more than 1,000 jobs, and the vast majority of those came from one plant, opened in 1980. Most new plants were located along the western edge of the region, which received about 21 percent of jobs created by new plants. Appalachia holds more than 29 percent of the state's population.

PLANT EXPANSIONS

The bulk of new manufacturing jobs in the Appalachian region came from plant expansions. These helped brighten the picture substantially.

EMPLOYMENT

Twenty-one mountain counties suffered from decreases in the civilian labor force. Most of these losses appeared to be a result of changes in mining/quarrying operations. Seventeen Appalachian counties showed declines in mining/quarrying employment; four showed slight gains between 1980 and 1985. Declines generally offset gains in employment resulting from new and expanded plants.

POPULATION

Thirty-two Appalachian counties exceeded the state's average population increase of 1.9 percent during the 1980-1986 period; 13 counties grew by more than 4 percent. The greatest increases were concentrated in the Lake Cumberland area.

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ERRATUM

Key to Map 6 should read: Less than 0.

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INTRODUCTION

Appalachia. The word conjures up many images -- some true, some myths. Appalachia is a geographical region, but its borders are fuzzy. Appalachia also is a concept, and, like all ideas, has various shades of meaning for different people; it is difficult to apply the idea to the "real world."

Appalachia. The region has been discussed and analyzed at length, especially in the 1960s and early '70s. During the mid '60s, the federal government set up the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) after well-publicized reports of deep poverty. ARC gave the region an "identity" of sorts; the enabling legislation designated counties in states that were to be considered as "Appalachian." In Kentucky, 49 counties in the eastern half of the state were included. ARC still gathers data on the region and oversees a limited number of federal programs geared toward economic development to fight the deeply entrenched poverty.

Despite government aid, the efforts of church workers and volunteers from across the country, and, most importantly, the diligence of the Appalachian people themselves, much of the region still lags behind the rest of the country. Tickamyer and Tickamyer (1987:[i]) make the point abundantly clear:

* The poverty rate in Central Appalachia is nearly twice the national average.

* Central Appalachia, like the rest of the country, has large and growing numbers of persons living just above the poverty line (the near-poor), who are highly vulnerable to any disruption in their economic lives.

* Based on 1980 figures, Central Appalachia's rural counties experience much higher poverty rates when compared with national figures; 22.7 percent of all people, and 19.2 percent of all families of the region were living in poverty, compared with 12.4 percent of all people and 9.6 percent of all families for the rest of the country.

* Many nationally vulnerable populations such as female-headed households, blacks, and single persons are at even higher risk for poverty in Central Appalachia, even though they are proportionately underrrepresented. Because of this underrepresentation, their presence cannot be used to explain the region's high poverty rates.

* Sources of poverty in the region are extremely complex, but three factors play a key role:

    -- Lack of employment opportunity in weak, single-industry labor markets.

    -- An underskilled, educationally disadvantaged work force.

    -- Historical and cultural factors related to economic, political, and social development.

Much has changed since the first Appalachian programs were developed in the 1960s. Since, then, a world economy based on transnational corporations has been built. Businesses are willing and able to move operations where costs, especially labor, are lowest. In addition, there have been tremendous technological advances and the fundamental change of the U.S. economy from industry- to service-oriented. These changes pose a myriad of problems for residents of Appalachia.

Blakely (1987:6) addresses these issues for communities in general and points out some of the difficulties, based on his interpretation of Peter Drucker's analysis of "uncoupling," which amounts to a loss of local and regional control over economic factors affecting the lives of people. These ideas can be applied to Appalachia as well:

* Primary products and goods production, which before were the goal and measure of development, have been "uncoupled" from the industrial economy.

* There has been an "uncoupling" of the traditional relationships among industries, employment, and community.

* Capital movement is "uncoupled" from productive capacity resulting in an alteration between work and economic well-being.

* Local economies, particularly large metropolitan systems, have "uncoupled" from the national economic system, resulting in communities as global market places.

* There has been an "uncoupling" of general community economic growth and local/community development.

During the past 20 years or so, a tremendous amount of effort has gone into improving the quality of life in the mountains. And in some ways, things are much better: Health care has improved; new highways and bridges have made many areas accessible. But some things have remained the same: Educational levels remain lower than the rest of the nation; unemployment and poverty levels are much higher. While Appalachia has been moving, the rest of the country has been moving, too.

OBJECTIVE

The persistence of economic pain in significant parts of Appalachia strongly suggests the need to take a new look at the area. More than 25 of years of hard work have made a major difference in parts of the region, but other areas continue to suffer.

The objective of this report is to survey data from Kentucky state government agencies to provide a preliminary assessment of problem areas in the region. In addition, we interviewed directors of selected Area Development Districts across the state to learn about their attitudes toward Appalachia. (Appendix 1)

County-level data to be reviewed include:

* Per-capita income.
* Population changes.
* Labor force statistics.
* Employment changes resulting from locations of new and expanding industries, industrial shutdowns, and changes in mining and quarrying in select counties.

We will make suggestions for additional research and some general recommendations for policy geared toward easing the plight of the region.

KENTUCKY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

PER-CAPITA INCOME

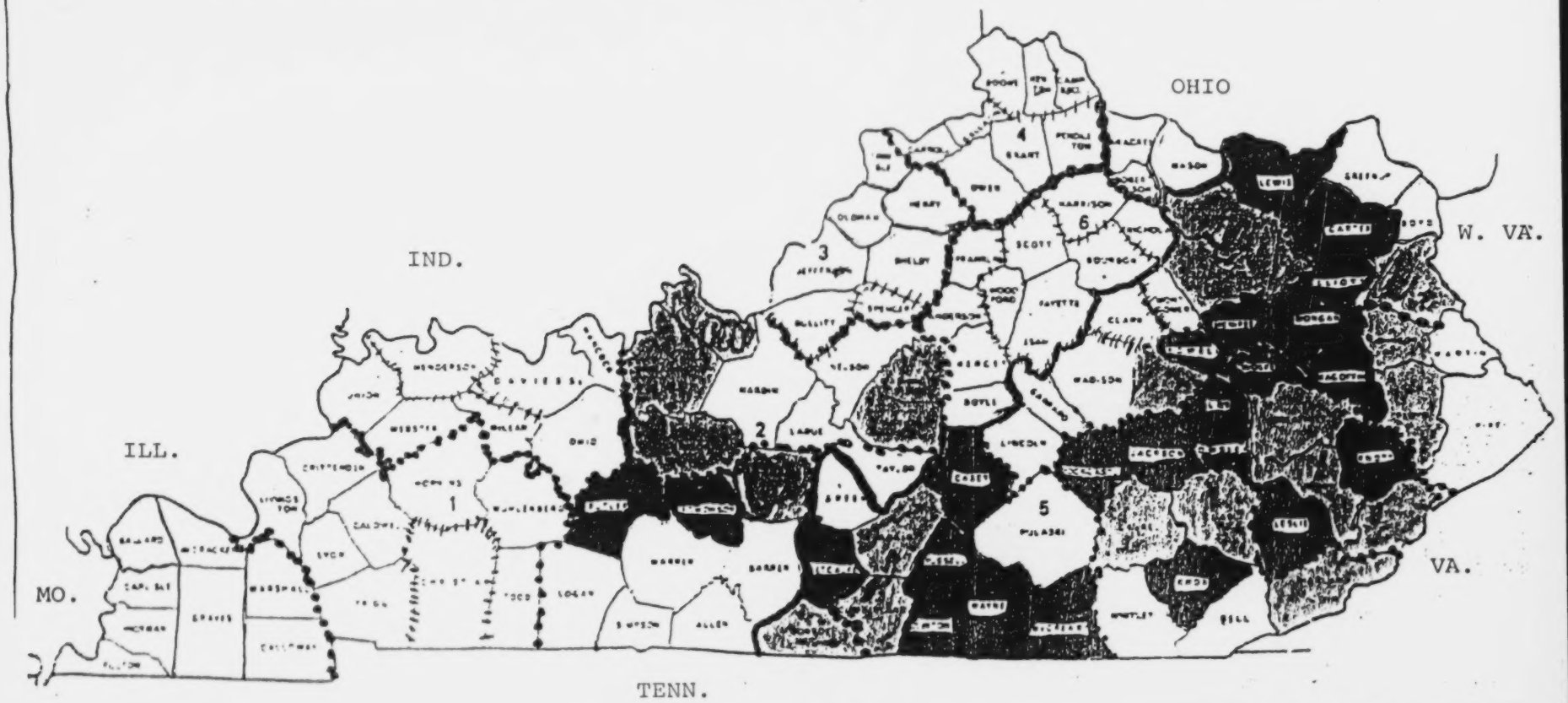
A quick look at Map 1 reveals the disparity between the Appalachian region and most of the rest of the state in terms of per-capita income. (See Table 1 for a detailed breakdown.) Twenty of the region's 49 counties are below $7,000 a year, with 17 more between $7,000 and $7,999.

Only Boyd County in the Ashland Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is in the $11,000-and-up range. The next highest county in the region, Clark, in the Lexington MSA, is in the $10,000-to-$10,999 bracket. These are the only two counties in the top two income tiers.

Outside of the Appalachian region, there is a cluster of seven nonmetropolitan counties in the Lincoln Trail and Barren River ADD's with annual per-capita income below $8,000. Generally, nonmetropolitan counties throughout the western part of the state have lower per-capita income than metropolitan counties, but it is still higher than almost all mountain counties.

Much of the wealth is concentrated in metropolitan areas and contiguous counties. Four areas stand out, three of which form

Map 1: Per-Capita Income in Kentucky Counties, 1984.



PER-CAPITA INCOME

- Under $7,000
- $7,000-$7,999
- $8,000-$8,999
- $9,000-$9,999
- $10,000-$10,999
- $11,000 and up

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet

the corners of the so-called "Golden Triangle" of Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati, OH-Covington-Newport:

1) Two counties in the Louisville MSA -- Jefferson and Oldham -- are in the $11,000-and-up category. Shelby, also in the MSA, is among the second-level counties, with annual per-capita income of between $10,000 and $10,999.

2) In the Lexington MSA, there are three top-level counties -- Fayette, Woodford, and Bourbon. Franklin County, which is not part of the MSA designation, also is contiguous and in the highest category. Scott and Clark counties are MSA counties in the second level; Clark also is an ARC county. Anderson County also is second-level and is contiguous to the region.

3) The three Kentucky counties in the Cincinnati, OH-Covington-Newport MSA -- Boone, Kenton, and Campbell -- are in the top category.

4) In the central western section of the state, there are five counties in a rich agricultural area with coal mining and heavy industry along the Ohio River in the $11,000-and-up level. Two counties are in MSA's--Henderson in Evansville, IN, and Daviess in Owensboro, KY. In addition, three counties -- Hancock, McLean, and Muhlenberg -- are in the $10,000-$10,999 range.

POPULATION CHANGES

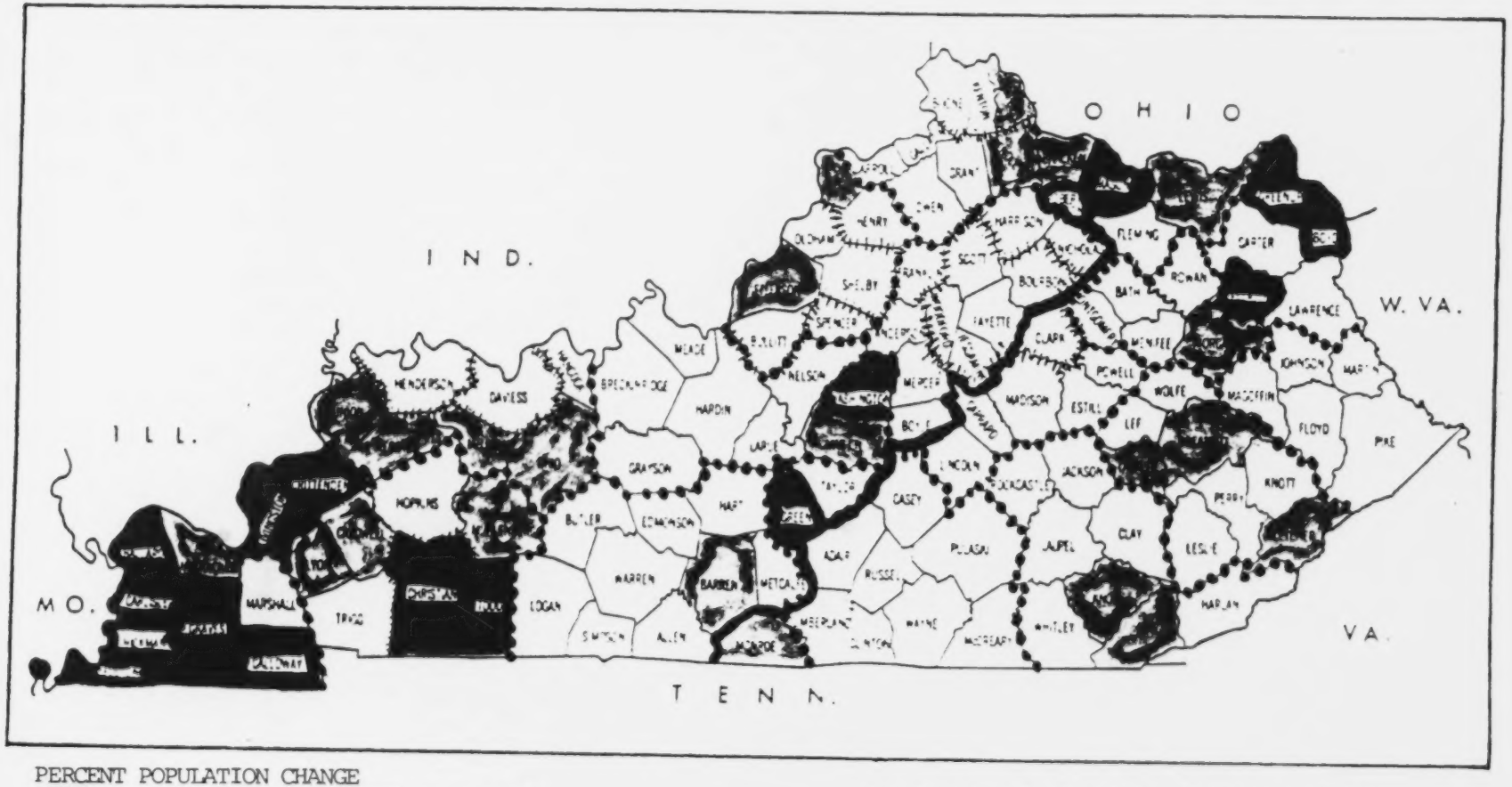
The majority of the 49 Appalachian counties increased in population from 1980 to 1986, according to the University of Louisville's Urban Studies Center. (Kaiser, 1987). As Map 2 shows, 32 Appalachian counties exceeded the state's average population increase of 1.9 percent; 13 mountain counties have grown by more than 4 percent. (See Table 2 for a full breakdown.) The largest population gain was around Lake Cumberland, which state officials say is the result of an influx of retirees; Russell, Pulaski, Laurel, and Whitley counties exceeded the national population gain of 6.4 percent. Two other counties, Powell and Garrard, also grew faster then the nation as a whole.

Only 11 counties in the region had population declines. Two, Boyd and Greenup, which are MSA counties, were among the greatest losers of population during the period.

Population dropped in 40 of the state's 120 counties. The mostly nonmetropolitan western end of the state lost population or showed minimal gains. Fulton County's 10.7-percent population drop was highest statewide.

The state's 19 MSA counties areas grew just 1.1 percent between 1980 and 1986, up 18,100 persons, but nonmetropolitan

MAP 2: Population Change in Kentucky Counties, 1980-1986.



PERCENT POPULATION CHANGE

- Less than -2.4
- -2.0-0.0
- 0.1-1.9
- 2.0-4.0
- 4.1-6.4
- 6.5 and up

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SOURCE: Kaiser, 1987

areas grew 2.5 percent, an increase of 49,900 persons. Among MSA counties, Jefferson and Campbell counties lost population; the largest population gainers included Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Bullitt, Oldham, and Boone.

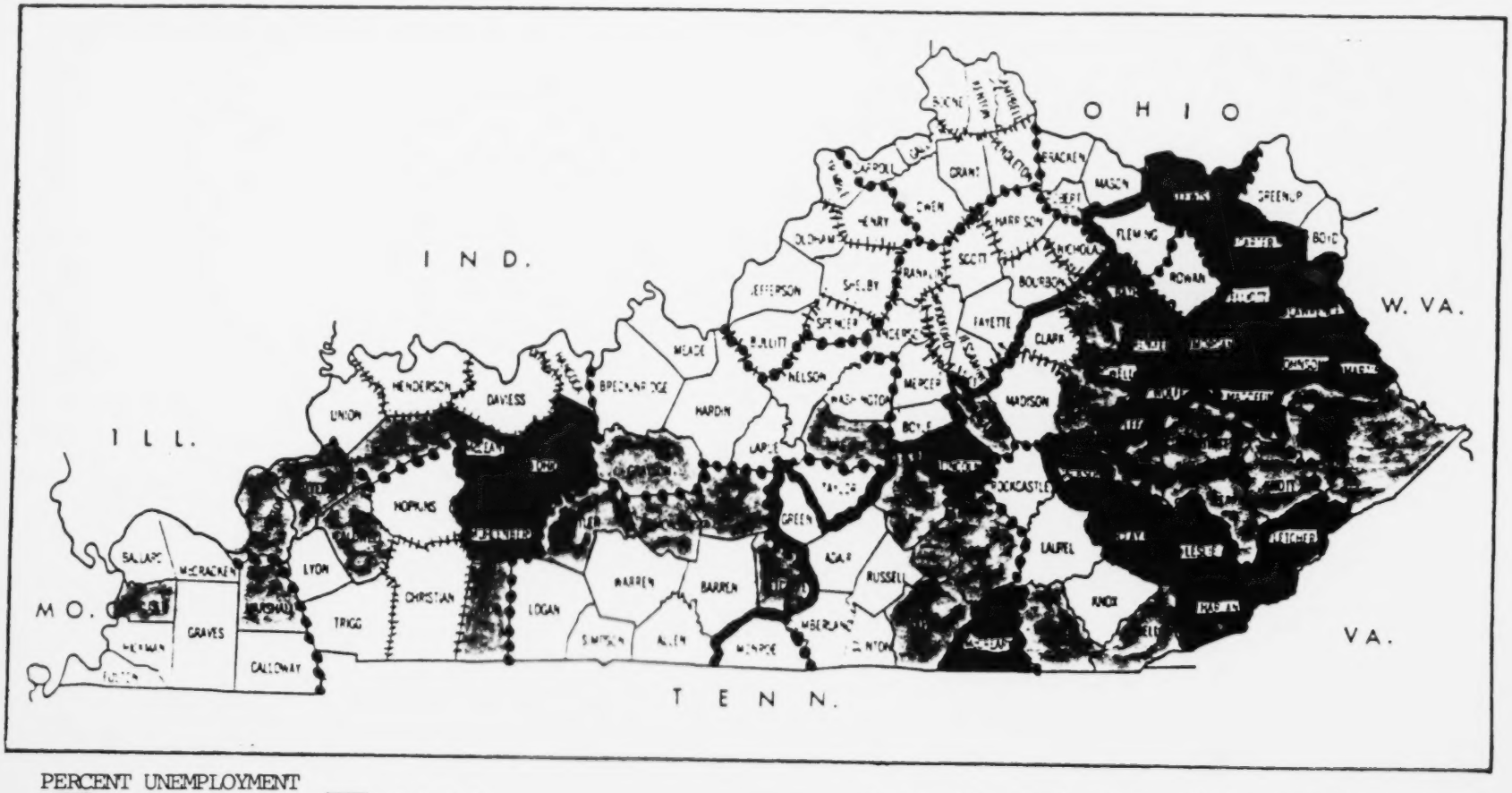
LABOR FORCE

Unemployment generally has been rising for a number of years in Kentucky (Appendix 2), and the situation in the Appalachian region is particularly grim (Map 3). Average figures for 1986 show that 34 counties had unemployment rates of 12 percent or greater, and 20 of those were at 15 percent or more. Only Madison and Cumberland counties can be considered to have had even relatively healthy unemployment rates.

The nonmetropolitan counties in the western part of the state were not much better off; there was a belt of high unemployment that extends from Livingston and Marshall counties in the Pennyrile ADD to Metcalfe at the western edge of the Appalachian region in the Barren River ADD. Calloway, Christian, Simpson, Hardin, Larue, and Taylor counties could be considered to be in relatively good shape.

Conditions were just the opposite in the Louisville-Lexington-Covington-Newport region. Eleven counties were under

MAP 3: Unemployment in Kentucky Counties, 1986.



PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT

- 15.0 and Up
- 12.0-14.9
- 10.0-11.9
- 8.5-9.9
- 7.0-8.4
- 6.9 and under

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

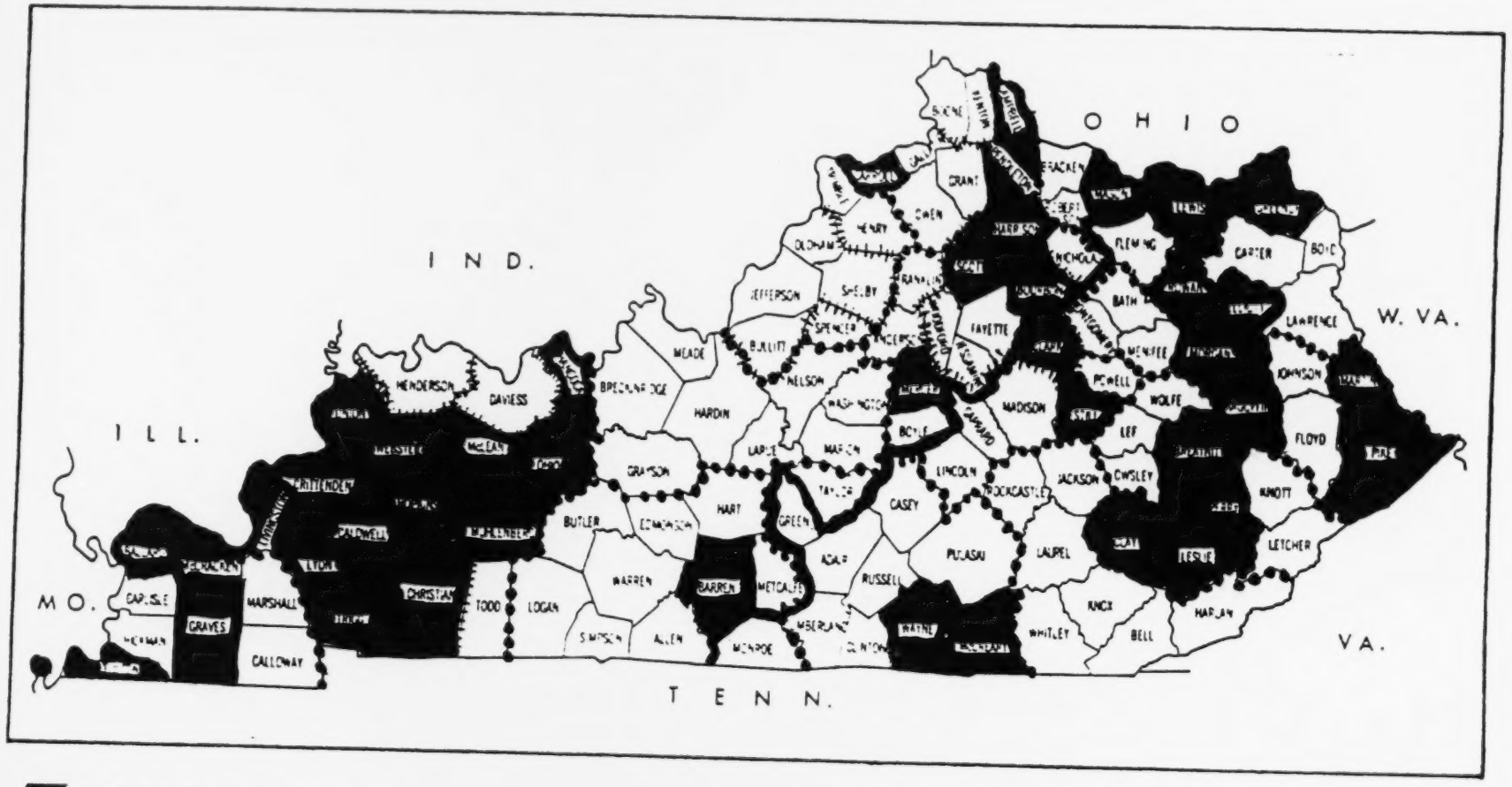
SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources

the state average of 7 percent, and ten were in the 7-percent to 7.9-percent range. There were no counties in that area with an unemployment rate of 12 percent or more.

Another way to picture the economic health of counties is by looking at what has happened to the civilian labor force (Map 4). Between 1980 and 1986, 47 counties in the state lost workers -- 21 in Appalachia and 26 outside of the region. In Appalachia, there is a band of 10 counties from Lewis and Greenup in the north through the center of the region to Clay and Leslie counties. Two more counties, Wayne and McCreary, are in the Lake Cumberland area, and two -- Pike and Martin -- in the extreme eastern part of the state. Two more Appalachian counties are at the south end of a string of seven counties that begins with Campbell in the north and ends with Estill in the south.

In the western part of the state, there is a substantial block of 17 counties in the Purchase, Pennyrile, and Green River ADD's where the labor force declined during the study period. (For a statewide breakdown of unemployment and labor force figures, see Table 3.)

MAP 4: Kentucky Counties Where Civilian Labor Force Declined, 1980-1986.



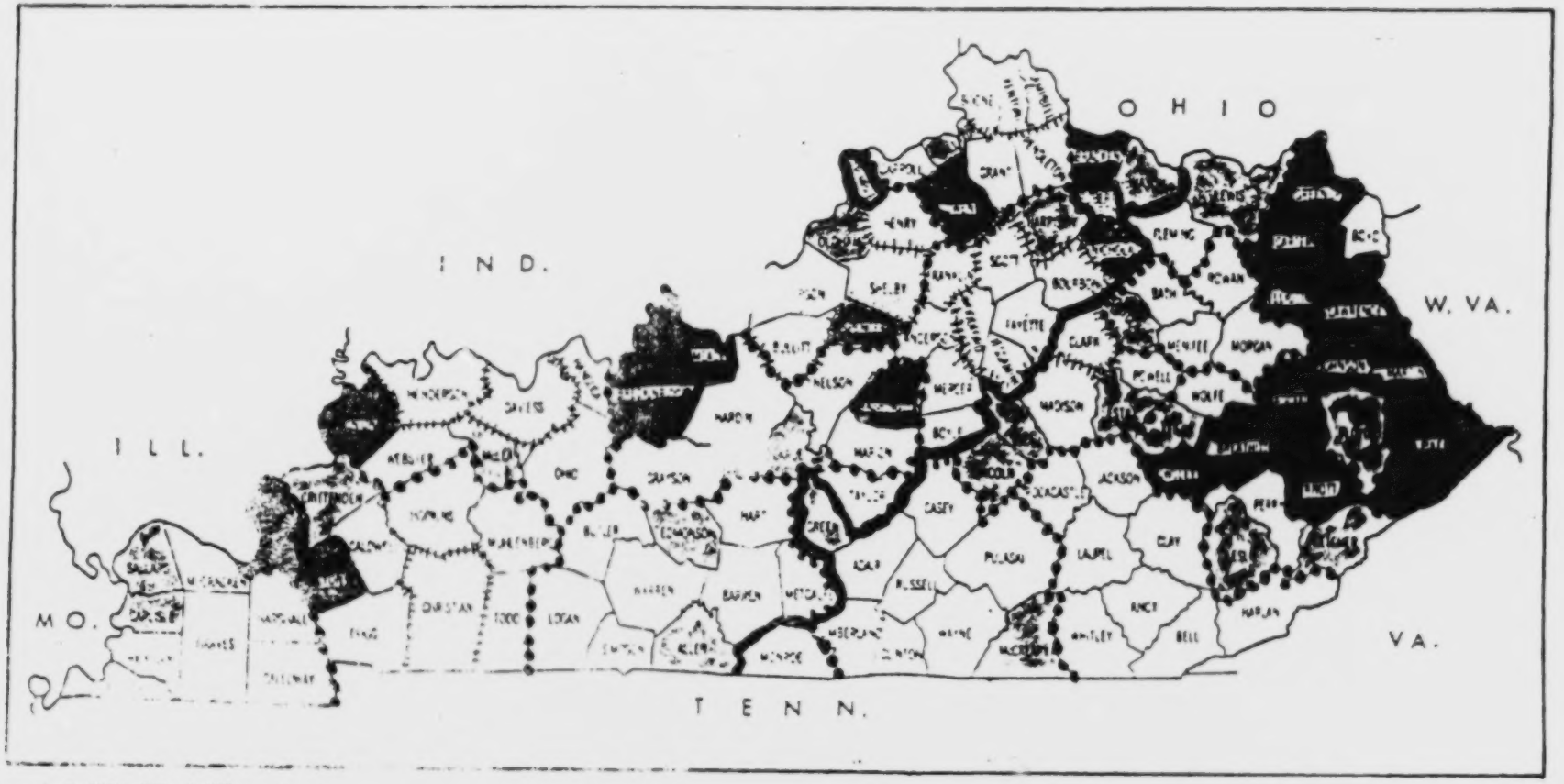
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

From 1980 to 1986, Kentucky's Appalachian counties received the fewest new jobs from new plant locations, compared with the rest of the state (Map 5). As expected, most new jobs were created in the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Louisville, Lexington, and Covington-Newport, in the Cincinnati, OH, MSA. Appalachia's new and expanded plants tended to be smaller and employed fewer workers than those located elsewhere.

No new manufacturing plants were located in 23 Kentucky counties during the seven-year period. Among these counties, 11 were in Appalachia. Eleven Appalachian counties received between one and 50 jobs from new plants. Eighteen counties placed in the middle range, where new plants created between 51 and 400 jobs.

A number of Appalachian counties -- Boyd and Clark, both MSA counties; Madison, Jackson, Knox, Wayne, Monroe, and Casey -- placed in the second-tier position of 401 to 999 jobs during the seven-year period; all of these are in the western half of the region, and four are along the ARC dividing line. Only one county, Russell, ended up with more than 1,000 jobs, and the vast majority of those came from one plant, opened in 1980. Most new plants were located in counties along the western edge

MAP 5: Number of Jobs Created by New Plants Located in Kentucky, 1980-1986.



NUMBER OF JOBS

- 0
- 1-50
- 51-200
- 201-400
- 401-999
- 1,000 and up

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet

of the region. As a whole, the mountain counties garnered about 21 percent of jobs created by new plants; Appalachia holds more than 29 percent of the state's population. (According to state tabulations, both Mason and Boyd counties would have appeared in higher categories, but substantial portions of new jobs listed in these counties came as a result of plant reopenings. The state considers the reopening of any plant closed for more than a year as a new site. For a full breakdown of new plant sitings, see Table 4.)

The central section of the state received the most jobs as a result of new plant locations; these are concentrated in contiguous MSA counties of Boone, Kenton, and Campbell; Scott and Fayette; and Jefferson and Shelby. Counties in the center of the "Golden Triangle" have relatively low levels of new plant sitings. Seven counties in the northern area received no new plants. Three -- Bracken, Robertson, and Nicholas -- are nonmetropolitan counties located between the Ohio River and the edge of Appalachia. Two -- Owen and Trimble -- are in the middle of the region, and two -- Spencer and Washington, are on the southern edge.

Other counties in the 1,000-plus jobs category are Nelson and Warren. In between, there is a widespread dispersion of 10 counties in the 401-to-999-jobs classification. These are mostly in the south-central section of the state.

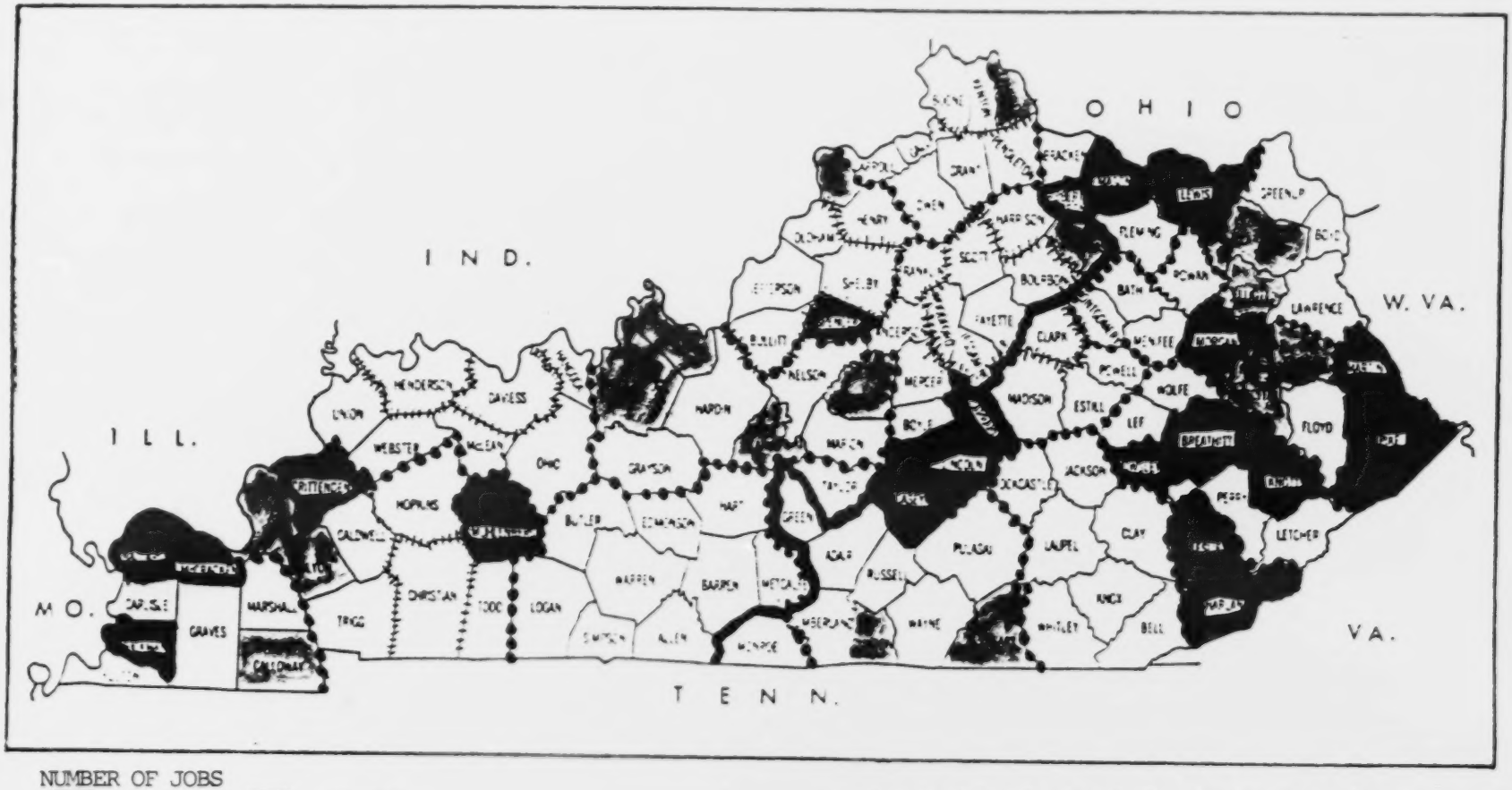
Two other counties -- Meade and Breckinridge, along the Ohio River -- received no new jobs. Edmonson, Larue and Allen counties fared poorly, receiving fewer than 50 jobs.

In the west, four counties in the Purchase ADD are in the top third of new plant sitings. They are Calloway, Marshall, Graves, and Fulton. Three counties in the region received no new plants, while most of the counties are in the 201-to-400-job range.

By developing a composite of all new jobs from new plants, expansions, and businesses that serve industries, and then subtracting losses from plant closings during the seven-year period, it is possible to give a relatively complete picture of manufacturing development in Kentucky. (Map 6. Table 5. Table 4 and Appendices 3-5 are basis for the data used in compiling this map.)

Most new manufacturing jobs in the Appalachian region are the result of plant expansions. Certain mountain counties appear to be doing well, especially Greenup and Boyd in the Ashland MSA; Clark, in the Lexington MSA, and Madison and Powell, which are contiguous; Rockcastle, Laurel, and Whitley along Interstate 75 in the Cumberland Valley ADD; Russell, Pulaski, and Wayne, in the Lake Cumberland ADD; and Monroe, in the Barren River ADD.

MAP 6: Composite -- Jobs Gained through Industrial Development, Jobs Lost through Plant Shutdowns, 1980-1986.



NUMBER OF JOBS

- 0
- 1-50
- 51-200
- 201-400
- 401-999
- 1,000 and up

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet

But even in the composite, there are numerous trouble spots, mostly in the eastern half of the region. Twelve counties have actually lost jobs during the years studied. Six more have gained fewer than 50. Twelve counties fall into the lower middle range of 51 to 200 jobs.

In the central part of the state, only nine counties have gotten 50 or fewer jobs between 1980 and 1986. Fourteen have gotten more than 1,000. Thirteen are in the 401-to-999-job category.

The western region of Purchase, Pennyrile, and Green ADD's is spotty, but certainly relatively healthy. Five counties have ended up with a net job loss, while three have gained 50 or fewer jobs. Three counties are in the 1,000-and-up category, and six are in the 400-to-999 range.

The above data indicate that the state's policy of attracting new industries plus expansions of existing operations have had a positive impact on wide sections of the state, including parts of Appalachia. But the picture for the region looks worse after coal/quarrying employment, which is the basis of the economy in many mountain counties, is sketched into the scene.

It is common knowledge that the number of miners has been

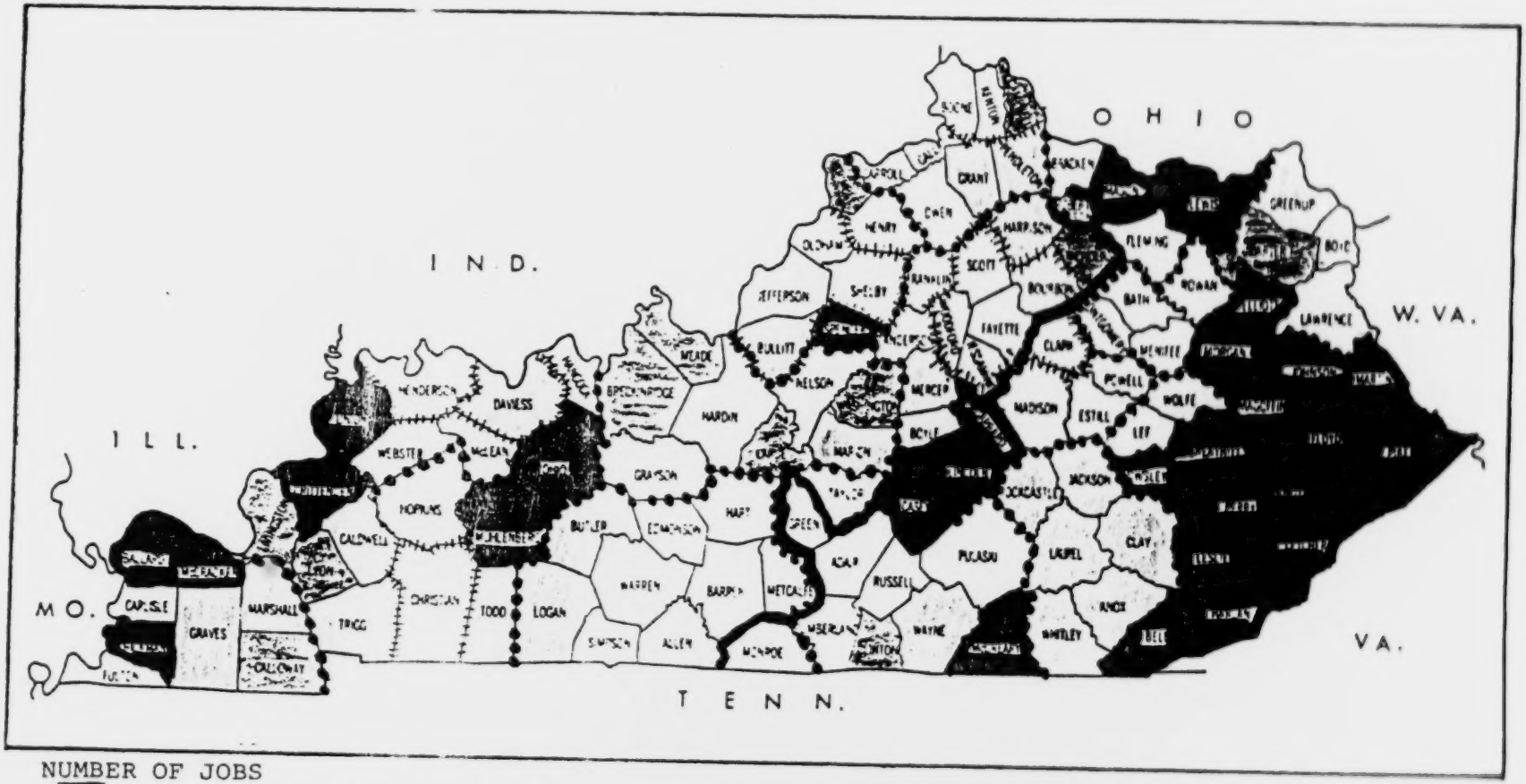
falling sharply in recent years. In selected counties where employment in mining/quarrying operations totals about 10 percent or more of a county's industrial labor force (Department of Commerce, various years), the number of mining/quarrying jobs lost between 1980 and 1985 more than offsets any gains made with new and expanded plants minus jobs lost in shutdowns between 1980 and 1986. Losses probably would be worse if 1986 coal employment data were available.

Table 5 shows that five Appalachian counties -- Breathitt, Harlan, Leslie, Morgan, and Pike -- lost industrial jobs between 1980 and 1986. One western county, Muhlenberg, suffered a similar fate. But if losses in coal/quarrying employment added, 17 Appalachian counties show employment losses during the period (Map 7, Table 6). Six counties in the region gained. In the western part of the state, two counties -- Daviess and Hopkins -- were positive; two -- Muhlenberg, Ohio, and Union -- were negative.

DISCUSSIONS WITH AREA DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Perceptions about Appalachia present a major problem. Discussions with Area Development District (ADD) directors were helpful in suggesting how some view the region.

MAP 7: Effects of Changes in Coal Employment on Composite Job Picture.



NUMBER OF JOBS

- Less than 0
- 1-50
- 51-200
- 201-400
- 401-999
- 1,000 and up

Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet

T. Jack Eversole is executive director of the Barren River ADD, which has only one Appalachian County as defined by the Appalachian Regional Commission -- Monroe. Eversole sees politics as one problem Appalachians face.

"Western (flat-land) Kentuckians are more likely to work for a "`win-win,'" he says, adding that there is more of a realization among western Kentucky political people that your enemy in one election will be your ally in the next. They are not as apt to hold long grudges.

Other perceived difficulties, which Eversole says also are common outside of Appalachia, include: convincing children to stay in school. Use of Forward in the Fifth (Congressional District) program is one step toward easing dropout rate. Another part of program includes urging employers to hire high school graduates instead of dropouts.

Eversole says another barrier is the lack of people with ideas for new businesses; there is a need to teach people creative thinking.

Eversole does not think the state is ignoring Appalachia. He cites, for example, the Highlands Tourism Program.

One common image of Appalachia centers on problems with the work force. ADD directors from the region are quick to point out the quality of Appalachian workers. One, Roger Recktenwald of the Big Sandy ADD, puts up a strong defense:

He says the work force is productive and has the entrepreneurial skills, too. As a log truck drove by the office, he cited the gutsiness of the operator, who probably had borrowed the money and bought one truck, willingly taking the risk. "They're scrappin' and they're hustling more than most," he says. "There's a helluva lot of local initiative here."

Kentucky River ADD Director R. Percy Elkins points to the false perception of violence of the United Mine Workers that dates back 50 or 60 years.

In addition, the region just can't keep up with changes in the rest of the world, Elkins says. Twenty years ago, the area had problems competing because of poor roads. Now that the road system is in place, jobs have been moved offshore. Now, there's nationwide abundance of labor. During coal boom, the area's population grew 20 percent. With tough times in the mountains and elsewhere, people can't move to Dayton or Cincinnati as they did during '50s and '60s.

His ADD has been touched by jobs moving offshore, Elkins says. In Campton, Control Data had a profitable computer plant, but decided the work could be done more cheaply overseas. The firm sold the plant to local management, which resulted in loss of 30 jobs, although the company is still in business.

"We aren't losing our jobs to people who are educated," he says. We're losing our jobs to people who are willing to work for less."

The loss of employment in the coal industry has caused tremendous problems. "That's a hard lesson to learn," Recktenwald says, adding that there has been a "recognition of this fact only in the past two or three years. [That] still doesn't bring an I-64 in your direction."

Nor does it bring manufacturing jobs. The only non-coal related manufacturing concern in the Big Sandy ADD is American Standard. Recktenwald says someone in the ADD had a personal relationship with an individual in the upper levels of the company. The availability of low-cost labor also was a plus in attracting the firm, which assembles and warehouses plumbing fixtures.

Kentucky River ADD also has been hurt by the loss of coal jobs and has benefited little from development of new industry. Elkins says the eight-county district has fewer than 1,000 manufacturing jobs and has lost 4,000 coal-mining jobs since 1978. And miners, who once earned between $10 and $13 an hour, are now working for minimum wage.

The region has gained 750-1,000 manufacturing jobs in the past 15 years. Elkins calls this "a pittance." Despite incentive packages designed to attract new industries, the area has not had much success.

Wayne Spencer, assistant director of the Purchase ADD, suggested that physical limitations of topography and drainage create many problems for the Appalachian region. He also sees transportation as a difficulty. But he points out that the region's natural beauty makes it ideal for tourism.

In the Kentucky River ADD, Elkins' picture of jobs in the future is bleak, unless the state offers incentives to help develop the tourism industry. Tourism is the "best future" for the area, he says. The region has natural beauty, and people like to come to the mountains, but there is a need for facilities to keep families occupied. This can only be done with state incentives to help people invest, he adds.

Elkins says coal operators and bankers have the money, but will not use it in region without state aid. They would rather, under current conditions, invest it out of the region in things such as horse farms. With incentives from the state to help lessen the risks, coal operators and bankers might invest their profits in job-creating enterprises, he says.

The changing economic picture is causing many ADD's to re-evaluate their activities and to begin to direct more help toward small businesses. John L. Bruner II, director of the Cumberland Valley ADD, says in the past, this group of businesses has received only "lip service."

Because of the number of small businesses across the state, some ADD officials say it is difficult to offer help because there is not enough staff to go around. But they also agree that small businesses form the backbone of the economy. Bruner says his ADD is beginning to focus more on small businesses with loan programs, a proposed business incubator to nurture small businesses for up to two years, and technical assistance. He expects this emphasis to increase in the future.

"There isn't any reason to get out smokestack chasing anymore," he says. And since 1980, there has been an increased emphasis on business expansions, which, in his ADD, has been

creating perhaps 10 times as many jobs as new plants.

Bruner says Appalachia's problems are similar to those of other rural areas, but are concentrated because of the population density. "We've got a lot more people than we have economy to support them, unless coal is good," he says. When coal is down, people can either reduce their standard of living or leave the area, because there isn't a farm economy or anything else to support them, he says.

"Unless we have an economy in Appalachia that will trade on goods and products, Appalachia is always going to lag behind the rest of the nation," he says. "The salvation for Appalachia is small business."

Officials in the Big Sandy ADD are trying to find new ways to build the economy of the area, with an emphasis on small businesses. Recktenwald says the region needs to develop a local base for its economy in order to provide some type of employment. He continues the story:

"Because of the [coal] industry, there've been a helluva lot of skills learned here; a helluva lot of new technology has been designed right here by the people who do it on a daily basis and

have had the better idea and put it into practice and have been sucked up by the industry and patented by somebody else. And you name it. In terms of applied technology, you're in the seed bowl right here. Metal fabrication . . . Electronic controls -- air, water, chemicals, soft or hard materials, liquid materials, dust up to lumps . . . hydraulics . . . electricity -- conversion, transformers, storage.

"So, we've got all of these skills. They've been brought to us because of our experience with the energy industry -- gas, oil, and coal. . . . We've got an incredible array of skills. We've got a work force here that works. Consequently, how do we put these things together? We have been going, ourselves, through a frustrating and exhausting process of rethinking the same old thoughts again. Everything we do is related to an interstate. . . . [But] technology has allowed us to develop roads through the sky. We can put up a satellite. We can suck in anything that's out there. We could have the Hartford Company locate in beautiful downtown Prestonsburg."

All of this amounts to a plan which will, "in a sense, re-industrialize this area," Recktenwald says. The plan is in its preliminary stages, but is far-reaching in its implications.

Recktenwald continues: "And what we are going to do is we

are going to replace coal. . . . We're going to be replacing it with a whole array of products [using] the skills that we've developed using coal and gas and oil. . . . We are going to find products for these companies to make . . . so that the people can stay here, so that the workers can stay here, and the industries can stay here. We'll use whatever transportation's available.

". . .We're putting a marketing scheme together. We're going to the companies around here, and we're talking to them specifically . . . They cannot afford to have sales people . . . [We go to these three brothers, for example, and say:] `You can't afford to put a man on the road with a valise and tie to sell your products, or to sell your capacities or abilities, whatever it is. . . . We will get somebody -- whether it's a company or individual -- who can [carry in a briefcase] your portfolio. . . and join four or five of these companies together and let them each participate on a dollar basis."

Recktenwald already has enlisted help from the Appalachian Regional Commission and a local bank to help finance the adventure, which he admits is only a start: "It's very small. It's a very primitive step at this point, but I . . . believe that it's the only thing that makes sense, that is reasonable and that typically reasonable people can understand at first

blush. We're not going to get a Toyota here. . . . We couldn't support it if we got it.

". . . If we [succeed with this shared sales force] we're still going to end up with a minuscule number of jobs in relationship to what coal will have at that point. We're not trying to do anything to inhibit coal by a long stroke. What we're trying to do is accommodate what coal has not been able to with regard to employment. . . And quite honestly, that's about the only step that has been taken -- it's in the process right now."

. . . DIVIDED WE FALL: CONCLUSIONS

We are a state divided.

The state seal shows a mountaineer shaking hands with an aristocrat under the motto: "United We Stand. Divided We Fall." This preliminary report points to strong indications of divisions in the economic structure of Kentucky, divisions where wealth is continually concentrated in certain areas.

To those who know the state, this is not news; it is a problem that has grown over the generations. Metropolitan areas are growing richer, while the nonmetropolitan and especially Appalachian counties remain poor -- despite more than 25 years of efforts to improve conditions.

This report contains seven vignettes that reveal information about Kentucky's economic health. When viewed together, the vignettes reveal a fairly clear picture of a state facing serious economic problems. Many of the difficulties are external to the state, the result of changing national and world economies.

But there are places where state policymakers can and should exert control. In fact, there has been some movement in that direction. But a major problem facing the state is the outflow of Appalachian wealth and the continuing misery of many residents there. In the large view, the western part of the state is pitted against the eastern part.

But this polarization is not completely clear cut; obviously, there is uneven development in western Kentucky, too. There can be little doubt about the economic dominance of the "Golden Triangle," which is in good to excellent economic condition. While other metropolitan centers are relatively healthy in many respects, the northern region is by far the healthiest. This prosperity tends to spread to the whole central region of the state, and even into some Appalachian counties. The economic health of the western part of the state, while better than that of Appalachia, is spotty.

Among the Appalachian counties, there are some places where industrial development has occurred, such as the Lake Cumberland area and along Interstate 75. But eastern counties of the region are in critical economic condition. And what little economic development is going on there does not come anywhere near offsetting declines in coal and quarrying employment. These are clear signs of deep economic polarization in the state.

This finding forces a question: Is there a more equitable way to distribute Kentucky's tremendous wealth? A preliminary report cannot answer that question. In the next section, we offer some suggestions for additional research to address the issue.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

* APPALACHIAN STUDY -- One of the major functions of Area Development Districts is to collect and keep data. All ADD's recently completed annual reports to the state; while the data are still "fresh," directors whose ADD's contain Appalachian counties should meet to begin work to develop a larger regional assessment of strong and weak points. This assessment needs to be followed by a plan of action to lift the region out of its economic depression.

* SMALL BUSINESSES -- It is important to more closely study the state's economy to compare the impact of new plants versus plant expansions. What assistance can the state give to existing locally owned and operated small businesses, especially those in Appalachia, which traditionally have been tied to the coal industry? Would it be better for the state to devote more resources to this endeavor?

* APPALACHIAN IMAGE -- There appears to be a high frustration level on the part of ADD directors concerning what apparently are widespread problems with the image of Appalachian workers. The directors agree that many workers already have the skills necessary for a variety of jobs.

The state Commerce Cabinet should survey management of existing companies, especially those which have expanded, and prospective businesses to learn about management perceptions of workers in the region. If there are problems, this study would give the state clues about how to deal with them. In addition, the state needs to review its own industrial marketing efforts regarding Appalachian development.

ACTION STEPS

We do not pretend to have easy or immediate solutions to the deeply rooted problems of Appalachia. But, as residents of the

region, we are deeply aware of the devastating effects these problems have on those who live in the region. There is a need for radical redistribution of wealth to the poor. In the interim, we strongly recommend two steps as starting points:

1) That the people of Appalachian Kentucky hold "town meetings" to outline problems and begin to develop solutions based on local needs. Organizers of these meetings must go out of their way to make sure that the voices of those outside the normal power structure -- the poor and unemployed, women, and minorities -- will be heard. But there also should be representation from small businesses, farmers, religious workers, and government.

2) That the candidates for governor develop plans for mitigating the poverty, hunger, unemployment, and other problems of the region. Whoever is elected governor should pledge to listen to and work with the people of the region to meet their needs.

Kentucky is only as strong as its weakest region. When there is as wide a discrepancy in wealth as there is, that can only mean there is division. Our state's founders understood this. East and west must reach out so they can stand united.

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TABLE 1: Total and Per-Capita Income, 1984, for Area Development Districts and Counties.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	Personal Income ($000)	Per-Capita Income ($)
Kentucky Statewide	38,604,113	10,377
Purchase		
Ballard	87,828	10,566
Calloway	273,621	8,984
Carlisle	51,580	9,716
Fulton	87,801	10,471
Graves	347,497	10,533
Hickman	51,084	8,945
McCracken	739,624	12,053
Marshall	249,047	9,609
Pennyrile		
Caldwell	126,630	9,514
*Christian	596,775	9,198
Crittenden	84,806	9,464
Hopkins	559,654	12,066
Livingston	84,459	9,226
Lyon	54,630	8,482
Muhlenberg	331,408	10,417
Todd	91,753	8,419
Trigg	95,220	10,141
Green River		
*Daviess	1,040,800	11,791
Hancock	83,161	10,211
*Henderson	496,351	11,774
McLean	103,361	10,357
Ohio	195,856	8,958
Union	198,766	11,157
Webster	163,679	11,093
Barren River		
Allen	127,713	8,915
Barren	321,908	9,313
Butler	78,376	6,652
Edmonson	66,390	5,901
Hart	120,839	7,238
Logan	233,123	9,082
Metcalfe	67,893	6,664
+Monroe	89,746	7,140
Simpson	154,565	10,381
Warren	759,664	9,413
Lincoln Trail		
Breckinridge	129,707	7,799
Grayson	169,084	7,589
Hardin	800,727	8,874
Larue	105,661	8,804
Marion	126,827	7,146
Meade	177,727	7,792
Nelson	265,533	9,263
Washington	81,660	7,859
Kentuckiana		
*Bullitt	412,465	9,215
Henry	124,107	9,312
*Jefferson	8,807,394	12,901
*Oldham	369,236	12,314
*Shelby	255,484	10,616
Spencer	53,029	8,683
Trimble	52,266	8,283
Northern Kentucky		
*Boone	583,242	11,568
*Campbell	917,255	11,270
Carroll	94,680	9,723
Gallatin	41,714	8,446
Grant	127,918	8,978
*Kenton	1,608,107	11,778
Owen	72,625	7,926
Pendleton	93,696	8,664
Buffalo Trace		
Bracken	72,061	9,489
+Fleming	88,222	7,065
+Lewis	91,335	6,308
Mason	172,561	10,015
Robertson	17,943	7,597
Gateway		
+Bath	77,232	7,557
+Menifee	27,901	5,255
+Montgomery	179,783	8,837
+Morgan	74,823	6,172
+Rowan	139,694	7,333

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 1: Total and Per-Capita Income, 1984, for Area Development Districts and Counties.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	Personal Income ($000)	Per-Capita Income ($)
Kentucky Statewide	38,604,113	10,377
FIVCO		
*+Boyd	620,825	11,335
*+Carter	176,768	6,886
+Elliott	37,347	5,395
*+Greenup	363,699	9,410
+Lawrence	107,542	7,249
Big Sandy		
+Floyd	359,104	7,069
+Johnson	202,406	7,903
+Magoffin	90,943	6,446
+Martin	118,634	8,172
+Pike	691,051	8,291
Kentucky River		
+Breathitt	122,132	7,371
+Knott	125,424	6,851
+Lee	48,278	6,206
+Leslie	93,651	6,119
+Letcher	227,596	7,359
+Owsley	28,804	5,093
+Perry	269,110	7,668
+Wolfe	41,367	5,855
Cumberland Valley		
+Bell	277,804	8,115
+Clay	171,049	7,233
+Harlan	330,420	7,848
+Jackson	69,194	5,548
+Knox	200,596	6,638
+Laurel	325,238	7,817
+Rockcastle	86,079	5,924
+Whitley	290,110	8,246
Lake Cumberland		
+Adair	115,624	7,347
+Casey	89,246	5,871
+Clinton	54,086	5,489
+Cumberland	55,322	7,550
+Green	94,346	8,600
+McCreary	78,491	4,852
+Pulaski	396,522	8,180
+Russell	103,136	6,941
Taylor	191,906	8,735
+Wayne	104,153	5,911
Bluegrass		
Anderson	143,420	10,756
*Bourbon	279,597	14,560
Boyle	261,793	10,428
*+Clark	319,844	10,945
+Estill	112,116	7,479
*Fayette	3,030,547	14,421
Franklin	560,140	12,810
+Garrard	102,520	9,079
Harrison	154,791	9,936
*Jessamine	278,861	9,954
+Lincoln	136,600	7,129
+Madison	477,701	8,782
Mercer	185,021	9,572
Nicholas	58,963	8,080
+Powell	80,552	6,857
*Scott	241,146	10,990
*Woodford	286,237	15,361

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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TABLE 2: Population Trends, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Census	1986 Estimate	Percent Change
Kentucky Statewide	3,660,340	3,728,000	1.9
Purchase			
Ballard	8,798	8,100	- 7.6
Calloway	30,031	28,700	- 4.3
Carlisle	5,487	5,000	- 8.5
Fulton	8,971	8,000	-10.7
Graves	34,049	32,900	- 3.4
Hickman	6,065	5,600	- 7.2
McCracken	61,310	60,300	- 1.6
Marshall	25,637	25,800	0.8
TOTALS	180,348	174,400	- 3.3
Pennyrile			
Caldwell	13,473	13,300	- 1.3
*Christian	66,878	63,300	- 5.4
Crittenden	9,207	8,800	- 4.2
Hopkins	46,174	46,600	0.9
Livingston	9,219	9,000	- 2.4
Lyon	6,490	6,400	- 1.8
Muhlenberg	32,238	31.900	- 1.1
Todd	11,874	10,900	- 8.2
Trigg	9,384	9,700	3.8
TOTALS	204,937	199,900	- 2.5
Green River			
*Daviess	85,949	87,500	1.8
Hancock	7,742	8,000	3.6
*Henderson	40,849	42,300	3.6
McLean	10,090	9,900	- 1.7
Ohio	21,765	21,400	- 1.9
Union	17,821	17,600	- 1.3
Webster	14,832	14,600	- 1.5
TOTALS	199,048	201,300	1.1
Barren River			
Allen	14,128	14,600	3.4
Barren	34,009	33,700	- 0.8
Butler	11,064	11,100	0.6
Edmonson	9,962	10,800	8.7
Hart	15,402	15,700	2.0
Logan	24,138	25,800	6.7
Metcalfe	9,484	9,700	2.2
+Monroe	12,353	12,200	- 1.6
Simpson	14,673	14,900	1.2
Warren	71,828	83,900	16.8
TOTALS	217,041	232,400	7.1

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 2: Population Trends, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Census	1986 Estimate	Percent Change
Lincoln Trail			
Breckinridge	16,861	17,000	0.7
Grayson	20,854	21,600	3.6
Hardin	88,917	93,800	5.5
Larue	11,922	12,200	2.5
Marion	17,910	17,700	- 1.3
Meade	22,854	23,000	0.4
Nelson	27,584	29,600	7.3
Washington	10,764	10,200	- 5.4
TOTALS	217,936	225,100	3.3
Kentuckiana			
*Bullitt	43,346	46.400	7.0
Henry	12,740	13,300	4.4
*Jefferson	684,648	680,700	- 0.6
*Oldham	27,795	30,700	10.4
*Shelby	23,328	24,000	3.0
Spencer	5,929	6,300	5.7
Trimble	6,253	6,200	- 1.2
TOTALS	804,039	807,600	0.4
Northern Kentucky			
*Boone	45,842	51,900	13.2
*Campbell	83,317	81,700	- 1.9
Carroll	9,270	9,600	3.7
Gallatin	4,842	4,900	1.3
Grant	13,308	14,100	6.2
*Kenton	137,058	137,600	0.4
Owen	8,924	9,400	4.9
Pendleton	10,989	10,900	- 0.5
TOTALS	313,550	320,100	2.1
Buffalo Trace			
Bracken	7,738	7,600	- 2.2
+Fleming	12,323	12,400	0.6
+Lewis	14,545	14,200	- 2.6
Mason	17,760	17,000	- 4.0
Robertson	2,270	2,200	- 3.1
TOTALS	54,636	53,400	- 2.3
Gateway			
+Bath	10,025	10,100	0.8
+Menifee	5,117	5,300	3.6
+Montgomery	20,046	20,600	3.0
+Morgan	12,103	12,000	- 1.0
+Rowan	19,049	19,200	0.5
TOTALS	66,340	67,200	1.3

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 2: Population Trends, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Census	1986 Estimate	Percent Change
FIVCO			
*+Boyd	55,513	53,300	- 4.0
*+Carter	25,060	25,400	1.5
+Elliott	6,908	6,600	- 4.0
*+Greenup	39,132	38,000	- 2.9
+Lawrence	14,121	14,400	2.1
TOTALS	140,734	137,700	- 2.2
Big Sandy			
+Floyd	48,764	51,000	4.6
+Johnson	24,432	25,800	5.7
+Magoffin	13,515	14,300	5.8
+Martin	13,925	14,400	3.1
+Pike	81,123	83,600	3.0
TOTALS	181,759	189,100	4.0
Kentucky River			
+Breathitt	17,004	16,700	- 1.9
+Knott	17,940	18,400	2.8
+Lee	7,754	8,000	3.1
+Leslie	14,882	15,200	2.5
+Letcher	30,687	30,100	- 2.0
+Owsley	5,709	5,600	- 1.7
+Perry	33,763	34,900	3.4
+Wolfe	6,698	6,900	3.6
TOTALS	134,437	135,800	1.0
Cumberland Valley			
+Bell	34,330	33,900	- 1.2
+Clay	22,752	23,600	3.8
+Harlan	41,889	41,900	0.1
+Jackson	11,996	12,500	4.6
+Knox	30,239	29,900	- 1.0
+Laurel	38,982	42,400	8.8
+Rockcastle	13,973	14,800	5.6
+Whitley	33,396	35,800	7.2
TOTALS	227,557	234,800	3.2
Lake Cumberland			
+Adair	15,233	15,800	3.8
+Casey	14,818	15,000	1.0
+Clinton	9,321	9,900	6.1
+Cumberland	7,289	7,500	3.3
+Green	11,043	10,700	- 2.9
+McCreary	15,634	16,400	4.9
+Pulaski	45,803	48,900	6.8
+Russell	13,708	14,800	8.0
Taylor	21,178	21,800	2.8
+Wayne	17,022	17,700	4.2
TOTALS	171,049	178,500	4.4

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 2: Population Trends, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Census	1986 Estimate	Percent Change
Bluegrass			
Anderson	12,567	13,800	9.8
*Bourbon	19,405	19,600	0.8
Boyle	25,066	25,500	1.9
*+Clark	28,322	29,100	2.6
+Estill	14,495	15,000	3.6
*Fayette	204,165	212,900	4.3
Franklin	41,830	44,000	5.2
+Garrard	10,853	11,800	8.3
Harrison	15,166	15,800	3.9
*Jessamine	26,065	29,200	12.0
+Lincoln	19,053	19,300	1.4
+Madison	53,352	54,900	2.9
Mercer	19,011	19,200	0.9
Nicholas	7,157	7,200	0.5
+Powell	11,101	12,100	9.1
*Scott	21,813	22,200	1.8
*Woodford	17,778	19,000	7.1
TOTALS	547,199	570,600	4.3

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kaiser (1987)

TABLE 3: [1]Kentucky Labor Force Estimates, Annual Averages, 1980 and 1986, Percent Change in Civilian Labor Force, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Civilian Labor Force	1980 Unemp. (%)	1986 Civilian Labor Force	1986 Unemp. (%)	% Change in Civilian Labor Force
Kentucky State	1,621,000	8.1	1,689,000	9.3	4.2
Purchase					
Ballard	4,806	6.1	3,516	11.1	- 26.8
Calloway	13,983	9.7	14,960	5.2	7.0
Carlisle	2,287	11.8	2,337	13.7	2.9
Fulton	4,123	9.9	3,665	10.3	- 11.1
Graves	15,558	14.4	15,274	10.0	- 1.8
Hickman	2,679	10.2	3,024	9.1	12.9
McCracken	31,714	6.7	27,263	9.1	14.0
Marshall	8,355	15.8	11,252	12.4	34.7
Pennyrile					
Caldwell	5,653	11.4	5,564	12.8	- 1.6
*Christian	24,203	8.5	20,602	8.2	- 14.9
Crittenden	4,236	10.5	3,469	14.8	- 18.1
Hopkins	21,838	7.1	19,830	10.1	- 9.2
Livingston	5,196	9.0	4,450	12.1	- 14.3
Lyon	3,551	8.0	2,840	9.5	- 20.0
Muhlenberg	13,673	8.9	11,520	15.8	- 15.7
Todd	4,859	13.0	5,255	12.4	8.1
Trigg	5,518	9.5	4,427	10.5	- 19.8
Green River					
*Daviess	42,170	7.4	45,423	10.6	7.7
Hancock	3,711	6.7	3,108	11.4	- 16.2
*Henderson	19,336	6.7	22,486	11.7	16.3
McLean	4,909	8.7	4,458	15.8	- 9.2
Ohio	12,441	8.4	7,268	18.3	- 41.6
Union	9,304	4.1	6,713	9.8	- 27.8
Webster	6,907	7.1	5,171	12.7	- 25.1
Barren River					
Allen	7,084	9.3	7,298	11.9	+ 3.0
Barren	18,605	8.5	17,175	10.4	- 7.7
Butler	3,796	14.4	4,907	14.1	+ 29.3
Edmonson	2,950	19.9	4,542	14.0	+ 54.0
Hart	6,019	11.7	6,654	13.4	+ 10.5
Logan	10,849	10.3	12,783	10.4	+ 17.8
Metcalfe	4,344	9.3	4,673	12.1	+ 7.6
+Monroe	5,056	9.6	6,318	10.0	+ 25.0
Simpson	6,512	9.5	7,586	8.0	+ 16.5
Warren	37,158	7.7	40,885	9.4	+ 10.0

1 Exact comparisons cannot be made for the two years because of changes in calculation of unemployment statistics.

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 3: Kentucky Labor Force Estimates, Annual Averages, 1980 and 1986, Percent Change in Civilian Labor Force by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Civilian Labor Force	1980 Unemp. (%)	1986 Civilian Labor Force	1986 Unemp. (%)	% Change in Civilian Labor Force
Lincoln Trail					
Breckinridge	6,625	8.2	7,471	10.5	12.8
Grayson	9,195	10.0	9,643	14.1	4.9
Hardin	25,704	8.1	32,846	6.5	27.8
Larue	5,154	7.3	5,505	8.4	6.8
Marion	7,339	10.5	7,940	13.9	8.2
Meade	6,457	8.6	6,706	9.8	3.8
Nelson	11,440	11.7	14,572	11.0	27.4
Washington	4,612	9.5	5,024	11.2	8.9
Kentuckiana					
*Bullitt	18,844	7.2	20,595	7.7	9.3
Henry	5,443	7.6	6,370	7.1	17.0
*Jefferson	329,422	8.0	355,025	7.4	7.8
*Oldham	10,445	6.7	13,752	4.6	31.7
*Shelby	11,325	5.4	11,756	4.9	3.8
Spencer	2,085	9.4	2,722	7.9	30.5
Trimble	2,026	10.0	5,333	3.7	163.2
Northern Kentucky					
*Boone	20,134	6.5	27,449	5.8	36.3
*Campbell	40,365	6.5	40,206	7.0	- 0.4
Carroll	4,594	5.3	4,491	4.6	- 2.2
Gallatin	1,677	8.6	1,842	9.3	9.8
Grant	5,306	7.6	7,085	8.1	33.5
*Kenton	63,366	6.2	69,739	6.1	10.0
Owen	3,511	6.1	3,890	5.9	10.8
Pendleton	4,279	7.4	3,993	9.4	- 6.7
Buffalo Trace					
Bracken	2,551	12.2	2,939	9.8	15.2
+Fleming	5,171	8.3	5,591	10.6	8.1
+Lewis	5,285	11.9	5,139	15.2	- 2.8
Mason	9,747	5.7	7,578	9.0	- 22.2
Robertson	686	15.0	1,013	9.8	47.7
Gateway					
+Bath	3,728	15.4	4,923	15.8	32.0
+Menifee	1,384	20.6	2,513	16.7	81.6
+Montgomery	8,456	12.1	9,395	14.3	11.1
+Morgan	4,992	9.8	3,836	21.3	- 23.1
+Rowan	8,724	7.8	8,151	9.9	- 6.6

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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TABLE 3: Kentucky Labor Force Estimates, Annual Averages, 1980 and 1986, Percent Change in Civilian Labor Force by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Civilian Labor Force	1980 Unemp. (%)	1986 Civilian Labor Force	1986 Unemp. (%)	% Change in Civilian Labor Force
FIVCO					
*+Boyd	23,245	10.1	21,657	11.4	- 6.8
*+Carter	8,360	14.5	9,941	22.4	18.9
+Elliott	3,433	10.2	1,883	22.0	- 45.1
*+Greenup	15,347	8.2	14,610	10.9	- 4.5
+Lawrence	3,751	13.2	4,852	18.7	29.3
Big Sandy					
+Floyd	14,237	10.2	16,377	12.7	15.0
+Johnson	8,482	9.5	9,041	17.1	6.6
+Magoffin	4,861	12.8	4,323	20.8	- 11.0
+Martin	8,201	4.1	3,705	17.3	- 54.8
+Pike	29,506	6.4	27,345	14.6	- 7.3
Kentucky River					
+Breathitt	7,080	8.9	4,746	13.7	- 33.0
+Knott	4,533	13.5	5,598	14.4	23.5
+Lee	1,944	15.6	2,929	18.6	50.7
+Leslie	4,347	9.1	3,591	16.1	- 17.4
+Letcher	7,209	14.5	9,046	15.1	25.5
+Owsley	1,756	13.0	2,078	14.7	18.3
+Perry	12,013	10.2	11,226	12.3	- 6.5
+Wolfe	2,220	13.2	2,347	17.3	5.7
Cumberland Valley					
+Bell	12,453	10.0	10,977	14.8	11.8
+Clay	7,377	10.9	6,964	15.0	- 5.6
+Harlan	12,126	9.8	12,795	16.9	5.5
+Jackson	3,751	14.6	4,273	16.7	13.9
+Knox	11,834	10.0	10,050	10.2	- 15.1
+Laurel	18,630	8.2	17,456	10.5	- 6.3
+Rockcastle	6,017	11.0	6,717	11.5	11.6
+Whitley	10,383	12.1	11,853	14.0	14.1
Lake Cumberland					
+Adair	6,548	6.9	8,585	9.2	31.1
+Casey	6,505	8.6	4,959	13.1	- 23.8
+Clinton	3,431	10.5	4,381	11.6	27.7
+Cumberland	4,177	7.8	3,783	8.3	- 9.4
+Green	5,180	6.7	5,179	10.5	---
+McCreary	4,624	14.1	3,963	20.8	- 14.3
+Pulaski	20,628	10.5	20,563	12.0	- 0.3
+Russell	4,202	16.0	7,735	10.2	84.1
Taylor	9,614	5.2	11,509	7.9	19.7
+Wayne	7,559	11.1	6,902	13.5	- 8.7

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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TABLE 3: Kentucky Labor Force Estimates, Annual Averages, 1980 and 1986, Percent Change in Civilian Labor Force by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980 Civilian Labor Force	1980 Unemp. (%)	1986 Civilian Labor Force	1986 Unemp. (%)	% Change in Civilian Labor Force
Bluegrass					
Anderson	6,064	6.6	6,781	7.6	11.8
*Bourbon	11,394	4.9	9,599	8.0	- 15.7
Boyle	12,781	7.5	12,775	8.6	---
*+Clark	16,180	8.5	14,760	9.6	- 8.8
+Estill	5,612	11.9	5,258	14.4	- 6.3
*Fayette	110,062	4.2	119,347	4.3	8.4
Franklin	20,883	5.4	22,950	5.2	9.9
+Garrard	4,355	8.5	5,004	12.8	14.9
Harrison	7,750	6.3	7,208	8.4	- 7.0
*Jessamine	14,004	4.6	14,908	6.0	6.4
+Lincoln	6,737	13.2	8,292	15.0	23.1
+Madison	27,332	6.8	27,898	6.3	2.1
Mercer	9,463	7.4	9,003	8.2	- 4.9
Nicholas	2,967	6.1	3,122	8.7	5.2
+Powell	3,949	15.1	5,485	16.2	38.9
*Scott	11,707	5.1	11,234	7.4	- 4.0
*Woodford	9,706	3.7	9,688	4.1	- 0.2

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

U.S. comparable rate: 1980, 8.0 percent; 1986, 7.0 percent.

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources.

TABLE 4 : Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created by New Industrial Plants, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky Statewide	5,720(50)x	4,221(46)x	5,048(73)x	3,032(69)	6,693(98)x	10,785(113)x	5,168(93)x	40,667(542)x
Purchase								
Ballard	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	9
Calloway	125	175	28(2)	---	665(2)	10	---	1,003(7)
Carlisle	35	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
Fulton	180	---	105(2)	150	70	180	---	685(6)
Graves	---	135(2)	---	---	367(2)	---	190(4)	692(8)
Hickman	---	---	55	---	25	---	---	80(2)
McCracken	---	---	---	152(3)	30	---	---	182(4)
Marshall	10	300	---	---	---	---	100	410(3)
TOTALS	350(4)	610(4)	188(5)	302(4)	1,157(7)	190(2)	299(6)	3,096(32)
Pennyrile								
Caldwell	---	10	---	---	138	200	---	348(3)
*Christian	37	13	247(3)	---	40(2)	6	---	343(8)
Crittenden	---	---	---	---	---	6	5	11(2)
Hopkins	12	3	---	27(2)	200	41(5)	---	283(10)
Livingston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muhlenberg	---	21(3)	---	---	40	8	---	69(5)
Todd	150	10	50	---	---	---	---	210(3)
Trigg	25	8	---	---	82(2)	70(2)	30	215(7)
TOTALS	224(4)	65(8)	297(4)	27(2)	500(7)	331(11)	35(2)	1,479(38)
Green River								
*Daviess	28(2)	27	---	---	---	135(3)	10	200(7)
Hancock	---	125	17	---	---	20	75	237(4)
*Henderson	---	25	---	---	150	170(5)	6	351(8)
McLean	---	---	---	---	---	27(2)	---	27(2)
Ohio	125	---	---	---	---	---	225(2)	350(3)
Union	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Webster	---	100	---	17	---	---	---	117(2)
TOTALS	153(3)	277(4)	17	17	150	352(11)	316(5)	1,282(26)

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n)x, where yyy equals number of new jobs created, according to state figures; (n) equals number of sites; an x means state did not provide number of jobs created at one or more sites; number of x sites is included in (n). For example: Simpson County, 1986: 137(2)x--137 jobs were created at 2 sites; state did not give total number of jobs at one site.

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

TABLE 4: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created by New Industrial Plants, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Barren River								
Allen	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	25
Barren	---	---	87	22	94(3)	313(4)	50	566(10)
Butler	---	20	40	50	50	---	350(2)	510(6)
Edmonson	---	---	---	13	---	---	---	13
Hart	---	---	---	---	---	70	---	70
Logan	---	450	---	---	3	40	50	543(4)
Metcalfe	---	88(2)	---	---	30	---	102(4)	220(7)
+Monroe	340(2)	---	25	---	---	100	---	465(4)
Simpson	12	112(2)	110(2)	70(2)	65	35	137(2)x	541(11)x
Warren	1,750(2)	9	92(2)	---	270(3)	149(3)	103(3)	2,373(14)
TOTALS	2,102(5)	679(7)	354(7)	180(6)	512(10)	707(11)	792(13)x	5,326(59)x
Lincoln Trail								
Breckinridge	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grayson	50	---	40	285(2)	---	10	75	460(6)
Hardin	272(4)	---	25(3)	13	---	34(2)	300	644(11)
Larue	---	---	---	---	30	---	---	30
Marion	---	400(2)	4	197(2)	x	---	125	726(7)x
Meade	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nelson	---	7(2)	750(2)	---	112(2)	---	359(3)	1,228(9)
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	322(5)	407(4)	819(7)	495(5)	142(3)x	44(3)	859(6)	3,088(33)x
Kentuckiana								
*Bullitt	---	---	35(2)	---	---	76(2)	---	111(4)
Henry	---	---	---	110	150	---	---	260(2)
*Jefferson	212(6)x	273(11)x	156(6)x	991(10)	290(12)	877(14)	391(12)x	3,190(71)x
*Oldham	---	---	---	43(2)	---	---	---	43(2)
*Shelby	25(2)	73(4)	63(3)	---	439(2)	265(2)	290(4)	1,155(17)
Spencer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trimble	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	237(8)x	346(15)x	254(11)x	1,144(13)	879(15)	1,218(18)	681(16)x	4,759(94)x

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 4 : Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created by New Industrial Plants, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Northern Kentucky								
*Boone	---	260(2)	910(4)	31(3)	158(11)x	478(7)	62(6)	1,899(33)x
*Campbell	80	613(3)	575(2)	---	188(2)	22	---	1,078(8)
Carroll	---	115	15	---	---	---	20	150(3)
Gallatin	---	---	5(2)x	---	---	---	---	5(2)x
Grant	50	15	---	35	---	150	50	300(5)
*Kenton	10	43(2)	394(3)	253(5)	375(3)	252(3)	287(4)	1,614(21)
Owen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pendleton	---	95	---	---	---	17	200	312(3)
TOTALS	140(3)	1,141(10)	1,899(12)x	319(9)	721(16)x	919(13)	619(13)	5,358(75)x
Buffalo Trace								
Bracken	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Fleming	4	---	5	---	4	65	---	78(4)
+Lewis	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	7
Mason	---	---	---	10	245(3)#	---	---	255(4)
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	4	7	5	10	249(4)	65	---	340(9)
Gateway								
+Bath	---	---	35	28(2)	---	---	4	67(4)
+Menifee	---	40	49(2)	---	---	40	25	154(5)
+Montgomery	---	---	---	---	---	22	---	22
+Morgan	5	---	---	---	225	---	---	230(2)
+Rowan	---	---	17	76(2)	35(2)	---	5(2)	133(7)
TOTALS	5	40	101(4)	104(4)	260(3)	62(2)	34(4)	606(19)
FIVCO								
*+Boyd	---	387(2)	400	---	---	54(2)	300#	1,141(6)
*+Carter	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Elliott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*+Greenup	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lawrence	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	387(2)	400	---	---	54(2)	300	1,146(6)
Big Sandy								
+Floyd	---	---	---	---	---	23	---	23
+Johnson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Magoffin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Martin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pike	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	---	---	---	23	---	23

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.
#Includes jobs created from reopened plant.

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TABLE 4: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created by New Industrial Plants, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky River								
+Breathitt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Knott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lee	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	4
+Leslie	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	7
+Letcher	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	17
+Owsley	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Perry	---	---	---	---	---	5	60(2)	65(3)
+Wolfe	---	---	---	---	---	280	---	280
TOTALS	---	---	---	17	---	296(4)	60(2)	373(7)
Cumberland Valley								
+Bell	---	6	43(2)	---	---	89(3)	---	138(6)
+Clay	---	---	---	25	54	---	43(2)	122(4)
+Harlan	---	8	---	37	---	15	---	60(3)
+Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	425	10	435(2)
+Knox	---	50	---	---	---	350	40	440(3)
+Laurel	---	---	56(2)	---	---	---	---	56(2)
+Rockcastle	19	150	27	---	---	---	---	196(3)
+Whitley	---	46(2)	5	27	---	50	75	203(6)
TOTALS	19	260(6)	131(5)	89(3)	54	929(7)	168(5)	1,650(29)
Lake Cumberland								
+Adair	---	---	---	48(2)	---	---	29(2)	77(4)
+Casey	---	68(2)	---	---	400	13	---	481(4)
+Clinton	---	95	---	30	---	---	---	125(2)
+Cumberland	100	---	---	2	---	14	---	116(3)
+Green	---	---	---	12	---	---	---	12
+McCreary	---	---	4	---	---	x	5	9(3)x
+Pulaski	8	24(3)	6	10(2)	139(7)	62(6)	3	252(21)
+Russell	1,500	5	---	---	3	---	8	1,516(4)
Taylor	60	400	3	---	---	---	---	463(3)
+Wayne	---	10	---	---	300	88(2)	105(3)	503(7)
TOTALS	1,668(4)	602(9)	13(3)	102(7)	842(10)	177(11)x	150(8)	3,554(52)x

+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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TABLE 4: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created by New Industrial Plants, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Bluegrass								
Anderson	30	50	6	---	15	---	---	101(4)
*Bourbon	---	---	---	---	66(2)	---	50	116(3)
Boyle	---	---	15(2)	55(2)	425(2)	15	---	510(7)
*+Clark	---	325(3)	---	---	70	15	---	410(5)
+Estill	---	---	---	35	---	---	---	35
*Fayette	19(2)	37(2)	14	38(2)	219(6)x	1,429(3)	91(4)	1,847(20)x
Franklin	5	2(2)x	132	47(2)	80	---	100	366(8)x
+Garrard	---	---	---	---	4	---	14	18(2)
Harrison	22	3	---	---	---	---	---	25(2)
*Jessamine	65(2)	---	25	---	90(2)	132(2)	10	322(8)
+Lincoln	5	---	---	28	---	---	---	33(2)
+Madison	---	70	15	23(3)	20	332(2)	---	460(8)
Mercer	---	---	3	---	85(2)	275(2)	35	398(6)
Nicholas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Powell	20	---	125	---	131(2)	---	---	276(4)
*Scott	330(2)	---	235(4)	---	22(3)	3,220(6)	185(2)	3,992(17)
*Woodford	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	400
TOTALS	496(11)	487(10)	570(13)	226(11)	1,227(24)x	5,418(17)	885(12)	9,309(98)x

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n)x, where yyy equals number of new jobs created, according to state figures; (n) equals number of sites; an x means state did not provide number of jobs created at one or more sites; number of x sites is included in (n). For example: Simpson County, 1986: 137(2)x--137 jobs were created at 1 site; state did not give total number of jobs at 1 site.

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

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TABLE 5: Composite -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created through Industrial Development, Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Devel. Districts & Counties	Number of Jobs from: New Plants	Expan-sions	Support Firms	TOTAL	Jobs Lost in Plant Closings	Net Gain or Loss of Jobs
All Kentucky	41,784	54,626	9,681	106,091	34,112	72,079
Purchase						
Ballard	9	2	---	11	13	- 2
Calloway	1,003	243	---	1,246	1,238	- 8
Carlisle	35	76	---	110	---	110
Fulton	685	53	---	738	383	355
Graves	692	1,551	29	2,272	1,511	761
Hickman	80	---	---	80	83	- 3
McCracken	182	153	119	454	746	- 292
Marshall	410	289	---	699	9	690
TOTALS	3,096	2,367	148	5,611	3,983	1,628
Pennyrile						
Caldwell	348	261	145	754	346	408
*Christian	343	1,852	10	2,205	905	1,300
Crittenden	11	1	---	12	133	- 121
Hopkins	283	1,248	20	1,551	194	1,357
Livingston	---	24	---	24	---	24
Lyon	---	---	8	8	6	2
Muhlenberg	69	174	---	243	368	- 125
Todd	210	127	---	337	12	325
Trigg	215	505	---	720	45	675
TOTALS	1,479	4,192	331	6,002	2,009	3,993
Green River						
*Daviess	200	1,648	---	1,848	875	973
Hancock	237	207	---	444	---	444
*Henderson	351	1,833	470	2,654	437	2,217
McLean	27	125	---	152	73	79
Ohio	350	316	---	666	288	378
Union	---	176	---	176	45	131
Webster	117	48	---	165	11	154
TOTALS	1,282	4,353	470	6,105	1,729	4,376

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

TABLE 5: Composite -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created through Industrial Development, Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Devel. Districts & Counties	Number of Jobs from: New Plants	Expan-sions	Support Firms	TOTAL	Jobs Lost in Plant Closings	Net Gain or Loss of Jobs
All Kentucky	41,784	54,626	9,681	106,091	34,112	72,079
Barren River						
Allen	25	556	120	701	265	436
Barren	566	919	---	1,485	210	1,275
Butler	510	116	17	643	145	498
Edmonson	13	220	---	233	---	233
Hart	70	473	---	543	217	326
Logan	543	448	---	991	120	871
Metcalfe	220	59	---	279	103	176
+Monroe	465	381	---	846	126	720
Simpson	541	745	---	1,286	314	972
Warren	2,373	1,441	257	4,071	582	3,489
TOTALS	5,326	5,358	394	11,078	2,082	8,996
Lincoln Trail						
Breckinridge	---	35	---	35	22	13
Grayson	460	658	20	1,138	136	1,002
Hardin	644	586	137	1,367	82	1,285
Larue	30	45	---	75	71	4
Marion	726	336	---	1,062	340	722
Meade	---	28	---	28	---	28
Nelson	1,228	804	30	2,062	176	1,886
Washington	---	193	---	193	185	8
TOTALS	3,088	2,685	187	5,960	1,112	4,948
Kentuckiana						
*Bullitt	111	499	---	610	6	604
Henry	260	75	---	335	50	285
*Jefferson	3,190	7,597	3,703	14,490	7,942	6,548
*Oldham	43	112	30	185	64	121
*Shelby	1,155	938	137	2,230	359	1,871
Spencer	---	14	---	14	32	- 18
Trimble	---	4	---	4	---	4
TOTALS	4,759	9,239	3,870	17,868	8,453	9,415

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 5: Composite -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created through Industrial Development, Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Devel. Districts & Counties	Number of Jobs from: New Plants	Expan-sions	Support Firms	TOTAL	Jobs Lost in Plant Closings	Net Gain or Loss of Jobs
All Kentucky	41,784	54,626	9,681	106,091	34,112	72,079
Northern Kentucky						
*Boone	1,899	1,717	917	4,533	1,069	3,464
*Campbell	1,078	418	25	1,521	1,891	- 370
Carroll	150	486	5	641	3	638
Gallatin	5	78	---	83	---	83
Grant	300	201	---	501	60	441
*Kenton	1,614	1,048	1,129	3,791	401	3,390
Owen	---	110	---	110	49	61
Pendleton	312	240	---	552	---	552
TOTALS	5,358	4,298	2,076	11,732	3,473	8,259
Buffalo Trace						
Bracken	---	90	---	90	---	90
+Fleming	78	123	---	201	9	192
+Lewis	7	---	---	7	26	- 19
Mason	255	227	---	482	742	- 260
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	340	440	---	780	777	3
Gateway						
+Bath	67	91	---	158	15	143
+Menifee	154	56	---	210	118	92
+Montgomery	22	483	10	515	344	171
+Morgan	230	125	---	355	428	- 73
+Rowan	133	198	30	361	186	175
TOTALS	606	953	40	1,599	1,091	508
FIVCO						
*+Boyd	1,141	419	25	1,585	922	663
*+Carter	---	175	---	175	136	39
+Elliott	---	37	---	37	---	37
*+Greenup	---	470	---	470	32	438
+Lawrence	---	3	110	113	31	82
TOTALS	1,141	1,104	135	2,380	1,121	1,259

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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TABLE 5: Composite -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created through Industrial Development, Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Devel. Districts & Counties	Number of Jobs from: New Plants	Expan-sions	Support Firms	TOTAL	Jobs Lost in Plant Closings	Net Gain or Loss of Jobs
All Kentucky	41,784	54,626	9,681	106,091	34,112	72,079
Big Sandy						
+Floyd	23	143	7	173	36	137
+Johnson	---	50	---	50	4	46
+Magoffin	---	22	---	22	---	22
+Martin	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pike	---	---	30	30	113	- 83
TOTALS	23	215	37	275	153	122
Kentucky River						
+Breathitt	---	---	---	---	23	- 23
+Knott	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lee	4	68	40	112	17	95
+Leslie	7	40	---	47	98	- 51
+Letcher	17	28	10	55	---	55
+Owsley	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Perry	65	9	---	74	37	37
+Wolfe	280	---	---	280	20	260
TOTALS	373	145	50	568	195	373
Cumberland Valley						
+Bell	138	353	---	491	222	269
+Clay	122	298	---	420	33	387
+Harlan	60	27	---	87	232	- 145
+Jackson	435	24	---	459	52	407
+Knox	440	22	---	462	210	252
+Laurel	56	469	252	777	51	726
+Rockcastle	196	514	---	710	99	611
+Whitley	203	718	208	1,129	521	608
TOTALS	1,650	2,425	460	4,535	1,420	3,115

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

TABLE 5: Composite -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created through Industrial Development, Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Devel. Districts & Counties	Number of Jobs from: New Plants	Expan-sions	Support Firms	TOTAL	Jobs Lost in Plant Closings	Net Gain or Loss of Jobs
All Kentucky	41,784	54,626	9,681	106,091	34,112	72,079
Lake Cumberland						
+Adair	77	507	---	584	184	400
+Casey	481	95	---	576	887	- 311
+Clinton	125	103	9	237	231	6
+Cumberland	116	109	---	225	138	87
+Green	12	193	---	205	137	68
+McCreary	9	36	---	45	---	---
+Pulaski	252	865	75	1,192	178	1,014
+Russell	1,516	1,574	---	3,090	1,062	2,028
Taylor	463	1,085	---	1,548	70	1,478
+Wayne	503	245	---	748	176	572
TOTALS	3,554	4,812	84	8,450	3,063	5,387
Bluegrass						
Anderson	101	129	---	230	107	123
*Bourbon	116	579	---	695	406	289
Boyle	510	1,514	80	2,104	215	1,889
*+Clark	410	576	---	986	76	910
+Estill	35	53	50	138	19	119
*Fayette	1,847	1,897	1,007	4,751	1,037	3,714
Franklin	366	1,130	---	1,496	299	1,197
+Garrard	18	77	---	95	225	- 130
Harrison	25	917	---	942	97	845
*Jessamine	322	604	---	926	76	850
+Lincoln	33	161	---	194	224	- 30
+Madison	460	2,427	4	2,891	421	2,460
Mercer	398	168	18	584	134	450
Nicholas	---	6	---	6	---	6
+Powell	276	510	---	786	21	765
*Scott	3,992	780	---	4,772	84	4,688
*Woodford	400	512	15	927	---	927
TOTALS	9,309	12,040	1,174	22,523	3,451	19,072

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

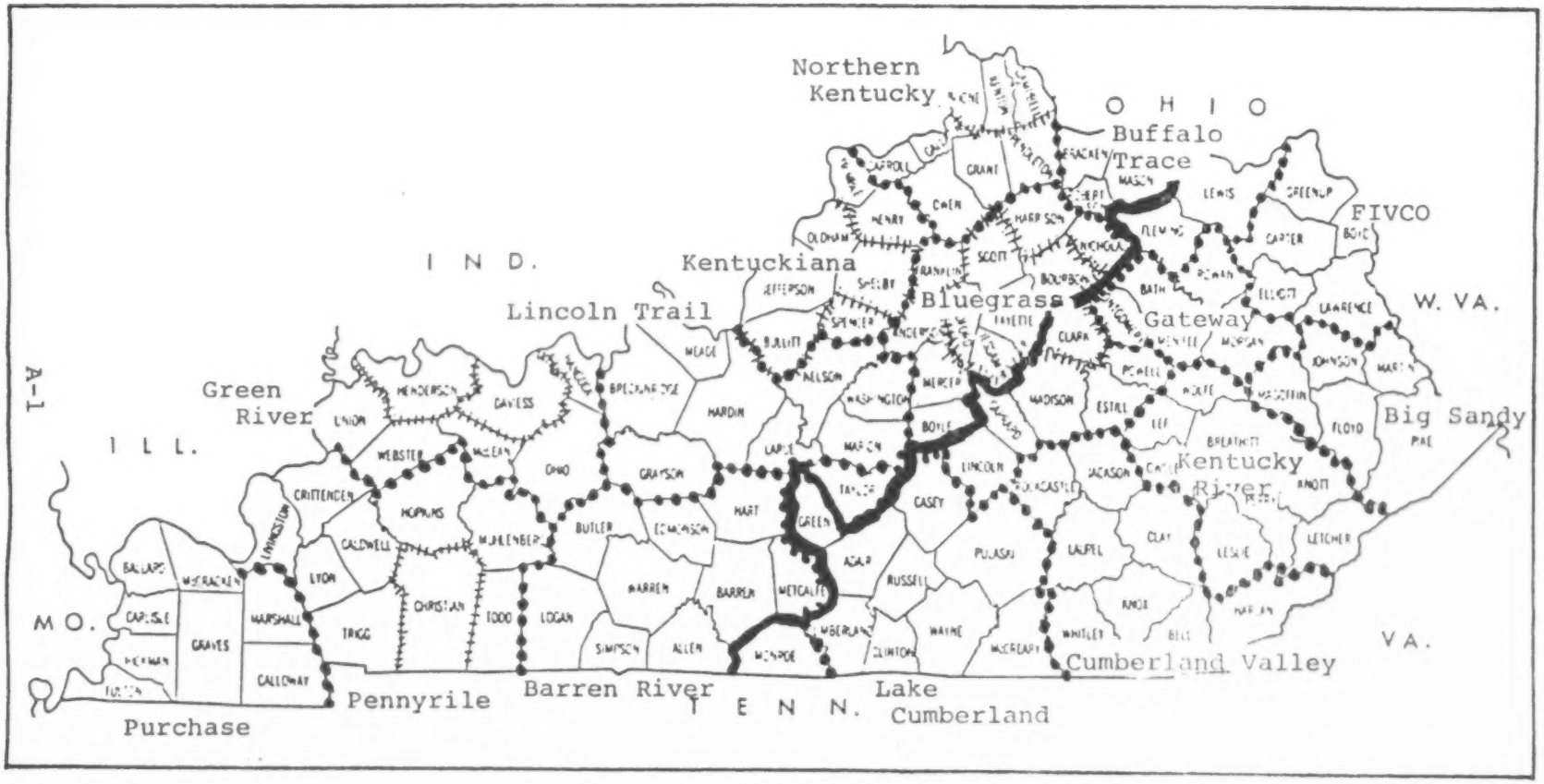
TABLE 6: Employment Changes in Mining/Quarrying Industry Compared with Composite Estimates of Jobs Created through Industrial Development and Jobs Lost through Plant Closings in Selected Counties.

County	Mining/Quarrying Number Employed: 1980	1985	Change	Percent Change	Job Composite, 1980-'86	Net Gain or Loss
+Bell	2,002	1,692	- 310	-15.5	269	- 41
+Breathitt	1,080	846	- 234	-21.7	- 23	- 257
+Clay	1,582	1,938	356	22.5	387	743
Daviess	1,046	981	- 65	- 6.2	973	908
+Elliott	126	67	- 59	-46.8	37	- 22
+Floyd	3,175	2,471	- 704	-22.2	137	- 567
+Harlan	3,969	3,260	- 709	-17.8	- 145	- 854
Hopkins	2,311	1,809	- 502	-21.7	1,357	855
+Jackson	37	129	92	248.6	407	499
+Johnson	790	704	- 86	-10.9	46	- 40
+Knott	1,061	965	- 96	- 9.0	---	- 96
+Knox	530	746	216	40.7	252	468
+Laurel	450	482	32	7.1	726	758
+Lee	183	201	18	9.8	95	113
+Leslie	481	275	- 206	-42.8	- 51	- 257
+Letcher	2,368	1,771	- 597	-25.2	55	- 542
+McCreary	303	11	- 292	-96.3	45	- 247
+Magoffin	560	524	- 36	- 6.4	22	- 14
+Martin	3,103	2,657	- 446	-14.4	---	- 446
+Morgan	298	250	- 48	-16.1	- 73	- 121
Muhlenberg	2,714	1,742	- 972	-35.8	- 125	-1,097
Ohio	1,908	889	-1,019	-53.4	378	- 641
+Owlsley	50	19	- 31	-62.0	---	- 31
+Perry	2,732	2,600	- 132	- 4.8	37	- 95
+Pike	9,327	6,855	-2,472	-26.5	- 83	-2,555
Union	3,042	2,532	- 510	-16.8	131	- 379
+Whitley	917	855	- 62	- 6.8	608	546
TOTALS	46,145	37,271	-8874	-19.2	5,462	-3,412

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Dept. of Commerce

APPENDIX 1: Kentucky Area Development Districts



Appalachian Regional Commission counties
Area Development Districts
Metropolitan Statistical Areas

APPENDIX 2: Unemployment Rates for Kentucky and U.S.: 1970-1986.

Year	Kentucky	U.S.	Year	Kentucky	U.S.
1970	4.4	4.9	1979	5.6	6.1
1971	5.2	5.9	1980	8.0	7.1
1972	5.9	5.6	1981	8.4	7.6
1973	3.7	4.9	1982	10.6	9.7
1974	4.5	5.6	1983	11.7	9.6
1975	7.3	8.5	1984	9.3	7.5
1976	5.6	7.7	1985	9.5	7.2
1977	4.7	7.1	1986	9.3	7.0
1978	5.2	6.1			

SOURCE: Kentucky Cabinet for Human Resources.

APPENDIX 3: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created through Plant Expansions, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky Statewide	6,215(561)x	7,779(469)x	5,606(438)x	6,655(246)x	9,853(379)x	6,627(363)x	11,891(648)x	54,626(3,099)x
Purchase								
Ballard	(4)x	2(2)x	x	x	---	(2)x	x	2(11)x
Calloway	204(6)x	x	5(5)x	x	21(2)x	9(2)x	4(5)x	243(22)x
Carlisle	---	---	1	33(2)	2	40	---	76(5)
Fulton	3(3)x	---	---	25	---	x	25(2)x	53(7)x
Graves	1(2)x	80(2)x	354(5)x	200	---	254(3)x	662(5)x	1,551(18)x
Hickman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
McCracken	9(11)x	5(6)x	10(7)x	22(2)	33(5)x	1(2)x	73(6)x	153(39)x
Marshall	120(2)	49(2)	x	x	---	48(5)x	72(4)	289(16)x
TOTALS	337(23)x	136(14)x	370(20)x	280(9)x	56(8)x	352(16)x	836(23)x	2,367(118)x
Pennyrile								
Caldwell	46(2)x	25	10(5)x	x	(4)x	180(2)x	x	261(16)x
*Christian	62(7)x	67(3)x	403(8)x	186(3)	637(10)x	318(9)x	179(13)x	1,852(53)x
Crittenden	(3)x	---	1(2)x	---	---	---	---	1(5)x
Hopkins	772(12)x	103(5)x	20(7)x	21(3)x	12(3)x	56(11)x	264(16)x	1,248(57)x
Livingston	(2)x	---	---	---	24	---	---	24(3)x
Lyon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Muhlenberg	13(8)x	x	25(2)x	36(3)	20(2)x	40(5)x	40(6)x	174(27)x
Todd	15(2)x	2(3)x	10	---	100	---	(2)x	127(9)x
Trigg	15	---	---	230(2)	85(4)	140(3)	35(2)	505(12)
TOTALS	923(37)x	197(13)x	469(24)x	473(12)x	878(25)x	734(30)x	518(40)x	4,192(182)x
Green River								
*Daviess	161(6)x	282(11)x	174(8)x	237(8)x	458(13)x	34(6)x	302(12)x	1,648(64)x
Hancock	100	100(2)x	---	x	(2)x	x	7(2)x	207(9)x
*Henderson	30(7)x	609(12)x	72(5)x	302(10)x	433(14)x	222(7)	165(9)x	1,833(64)x
McLean	x	5	---	---	---	---	120	125(3)x
Ohio	(2)x	84(2)x	74(3)x	71(3)	---	52(3)	35(2)	316(15)x
Union	21(5)x	---	15	53(4)	---	85(3)x	2(3)x	176(16)x
Webster	---	(2)x	x	---	---	48(2)	---	48(5)x
TOTALS	312(22)x	1,080(30)x	335(18)x	663(25)x	891(29)x	441(22)x	631(29)x	4,353(176)x

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n)x, where yyy equals number of new jobs created, according to state figures; (n) equals number of sites; an x means state did not provide number of jobs created at one or more sites; number of x sites is included in (n). For example: Calloway County, 1980: 204(6)x--204 jobs were created at 6 sites; state did not give total number of jobs at at least one site.

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

APPENDIX 3: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created through Plant Expansions, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Barren River								
Allen	---	3	2(2)x	295(2)	22(2)	---	234(4)	556(11)x
Barren	50(7)x	41(6)x	111(7)x	124(3)	95(7)x	355(4)x	143(5)	919(39)x
Butler	---	x	x	x	---	40	76(4)x	116(8)x
Edmonson	---	220	---	---	---	---	---	220
Hart	175(5)x	4	---	40	175(4)	---	79(4)	473(15)x
Logan	23(5)x	5(4)x	5(6)x	72(6)x	(2)x	173(5)x	170(4)x	448(32)x
Metcalfe	x	50	x	---	3	---	6)	59(5)x
+Monroe	5(4)x	44(4)x	30(4)	10	150	12	130(4)x	381(19)x
Simpson	190(7)x	10(2)x	4(3)x	---	177(3)	124(6)	240(10)x	745(31)x
Warren	55(10)x	49(9)x	120(12)x	35(4)	580(8)x	186(12)x	416(13)x	1,441(68)x
TOTALS	498(39)x	426(30)x	272(36)x	576(18)x	1,202(28)x	890(29)x	1,494(48)x	5,358(229)x
Lincoln Trail								
Breckinridge	30(2)x	5(2)x	---	---	x	x	---	35(6)x
Grayson	254(7)x	62(5)x	32(5)x	170(2)x	37(3)x	43(5)	60(4)x	658(31)x
Hardin	92(9)x	32(8)x	51(12)x	62(5)x	36(3)x	188(13)x	125(13)x	586(63)x
Larue	---	---	---	---	---	45	(2)x	45(3)x
Marion	10(3)x	---	(2)x	87(2)	105(4)x	25(2)x	109(4)x	336(17)x
Meade	5	---	---	---	1	15(2)x	7(2)x	28(6)x
Nelson	122(3)x	56(8)x	6(3)x	14(4)x	115(5)x	259(7)x	232(6)	804(36)x
Washington	(4)x	(2)x	x	10(2)x	38(3)	27(2)	118(3)	193(17)x
TOTALS	513(29)x	155(25)x	89(23)x	343(15)x	332(20)x	602(33)x	651(34)x	2,685(179)x
Kentuckiana								
*Bullitt	(2)x	51(4)x	13(4)x	27(2)	383(4)x	x	25	499(18)x
Henry	15(2)x	34(2)x	9(2)	---	x	7(2)	10(3)x	75(12)x
*Jefferson	891(138)x	2,061(144)x	667(101)x	1,107(54)x	1,090(62)x	896(62)x	885(138)x	7,597(706)x
*Oldham	x	25(2)x	4	22(3)x	10(2)x	13(3)x	38(5)	112(17)x
*Shelby	37(7)x	101(7)x	49(7)x	43(5)x	210(8)x	183(12)	315(11)	938(57)x
Spencer	x	3	x	3	---	---	8	14(5)x
Trimble	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4
TOTALS	943(151)x	2,275(160)x	742(119)x	1,202(65)x	1,693(84)x	1,099(80)x	1,285(160)x	9,239(819)x

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 3: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created through Plant Expansions, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Northern Kentucky								
*Boone	230(13)x	288(9)x	117(13)x	20(3)x	101(9)x	420(16)x	541(21)x	1,717(84)x
*Campbell	16(10)x	84(6)x	133(9)x	74(7)	9(3)x	12(2)x	90(16)x	418(53)x
Carroll	33(5)x	25(5)x	40(3)	36(2)x	---	163(4)	189(7)x	486(26)x
Gallatin	x	---	---	5	3	29(3)	41(5)x	78(11)x
Grant	20(4)x	25(4)x	30(3)x	9(2)x	90(3)x	3	24(4)x	201(21)x
*Kenton	18(16)x	61(14)x	68(4)x	154(6)x	144(7)x	111(9)x	492(26)x	1,048(81)x
Owen	25	---	x	---	60	---	25	110(4)x
Pendleton	(2)x	5	18(2)x	---	10(2)x	76(2)	131(6)	240(15)x
TOTALS	342(52)x	488(39)x	406(35)x	298(21)x	417(26)x	814(37)x	1,533(85)x	4,298(295)x
Buffalo Trace								
Bracken	---	(2)x	29	20	41	---	---	90(5)x
+Fleming	(2)x	7	x	12	2	32	70(4)x	123(11)x
+Lewis	(2)x	---	(2)x	---	x	---	x	(6)x
Mason	12(4)x	41(5)x	12(4)x	x	137(6)x	10(2)x	15(5)x	227(27)x
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	12(8)x	48(8)x	41(8)x	32(3)x	180(9)x	42(3)x	85(10)x	440(49)x
Gateway								
+Bath	---	---	---	---	52	18	21(2)	91(4)x
+Menifee	---	---	30	10	6	---	20	56(4)
+Montgomery	153(3)x	142	45	60(2)	---	---	83(4)	483(11)x
+Morgan	2	100(2)x	---	8	2(2)x	---	13(2)	125(8)x
+Rowan	2	x	15(3)x	55(7)x	22(3)	32(2)	72(7)x	198(24)x
TOTALS	157(5)x	242(4)x	80(5)x	133(11)x	82(7)x	50(3)	209(16)x	953(51)x
FIVCO								
*+Boyd	71(11)x	(2)x	102(5)x	1(6)x	193(6)x	45(4)x	7(10)x	419(44)x
*+Carter	---	(2)x	x	---	---	56(2)	119(2)	175(7)x
+Elliott	---	---	37	---	---	---	---	37
*+Greenup	10(6)x	351(5)x	(2)x	---	(2)x	2	107(2)x	470(18)x
+Lawrence	(2)x	3	---	---	---	---	---	3(3)x
TOTALS	81(19)x	354(10)x	139(9)x	1(6)x	193(8)x	103(7)x	233(14)x	1,104(73)x
Big Sandy								
+Floyd	1(3)x	---	15(2)x	---	69	50	8(2)x	143(9)x
+Johnson	x	x	---	---	---	---	50	50(3)x
+Magoffin	22(5)x	---	---	---	---	---	x	22(6)x
+Martin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pike	(2)x	---	(2)x	---	---	---	(2)x	(6)x
TOTALS	23(11)x	x	15(4)x	---	69	50	58(6)x	215(24)x

* Standard Metropolitan Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 3: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created through Plant Expansions, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky River								
+Breathitt	---	x	---	---	x	---	---	(2)x
+Knott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lee	---	---	30	38(2)	---	---	---	68(3)x
+Leslie	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	40
+Letcher	x	9(2)x	---	2	17(3)x	---	x	28(8)x
+Owsley	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Perry	---	9	---	---	---	---	x	9(2)x
+Wolfe	x	---	x	---	---	---	---	(2)x
TOTALS	(2)x	18(4)x	30(2)x	40(3)x	17(4)x	---	40(3)x	145(18)x
Cumberland Valley								
+Bell	35(5)x	40(2)	45(3)x	---	100(5)x	62(6)x	71(6)	353(27)x
+Clay	10(2)x	---	20(3)x	---	208(2)	25	35	298(9)x
+Harlan	27(3)x	x	x	---	(2)x	---	---	27(7)x
+Jackson	x	---	x	---	---	---	24(3)x	24(5)x
+Knox	2	---	---	---	2(2)x	---	18	22(4)x
+Laurel	112(10)x	37(7)x	(3)x	6(2)x	2(3)x	75(3)	237(9)x	469(37)x
+Rockcastle	10	35	252(2)	---	---	152(3)	65(2)	514(9)
+Whitley	159(6)x	140(3)x	219(4)x	24(2)x	125(5)x	35(3)	16(3)x	718(26)x
TOTALS	355(29)x	252(14)x	536(17)x	30(4)x	437(19)x	349(16)x	466(25)x	2,425(124)x
Lake Cumberland								
+Adair	167(6)x	15(5)x	7(6)x	4(3)x	206(4)x	104(4)x	4(3)	507(31)x
+Casey	---	27	---	x	20(2)x	38(3)	10(2)x	95(9)x
+Clinton	x	1	5	50	---	---	47(3)x	103(7)x
+Cumberland	---	38	15(3)x	---	---	1	55(2)	109(7)x
+Green	10(2)x	70(2)	37(2)	3	---	73	---	193(8)x
+McCreary	---	4	32(2)	---	---	---	---	36(3)
+Pulaski	54(4)	319(7)x	17(7)x	108(4)x	101(4)	120(10)x	146(9)x	865(45)x
+Russell	3	57(3)	3(4)x	---	3	8	1,500(4)x	1,574(14)x
Taylor	161(11)x	2(4)x	701(5)x	---	---	x	221(8)x	1,085(29)x
+Wayne	2(5)x	48	51(6)x	---	---	74(3)	70(4)x	245(19)x
TOTALS	397(30)x	581(26)x	868(36)x	165(9)x	330(11)x	418(34)x	2,053(35)x	4,812(172)x

+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

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APPENDIX 3: Estimated Number of Industrial Jobs Created through Plant Expansions, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Bluegrass								
Anderson	(4)x	24(5)x	56(4)x	x	12(4)x	3(2)x	34(2)	129(22)x
*Bourbon	99(6)x	204(5)	10(3)x	90(3)x	149(8)x	x	27(9)x	579(35)x
Boyle	138(4)x	149(7)x	79(5)x	500(2)	425(6)x	99(6)x	124(6)x	1,514(36)x
*+Clark	47(10)x	40(3)x	39(3)x	1	416(8)x	6(3)x	27(8)x	576(36)x
+Estill	x	---	---	53(2)	(2)x	---	x	53(6)x
*Fayette	310(25)x	151(25)x	92(26)x	224(13)	513(31)x	122(16)x	485(48)x	1,897(184)x
Franklin	30(8)x	85(6)x	33(4)x	115(3)	19(7)x	9(2)x	839(11)x	1,130(41)x
+Garrard	---	(2)x	32	6	39(3)	---	---	77(7)x
Harrison	147(5)x	131(6)x	132(4)x	339(2)	45(2)x	61(3)x	62(5)x	917(27)x
*Jessamine	25(7)x	256(9)x	25(3)x	45	115	97(5)x	41(7)x	604(33)x
+Lincoln	38(4)x	15(3)x	x	75(2)	30	---	3	161(12)x
+Madison	117(10)x	180(7)x	144(11)x	858(5)x	1,038(11)x	12(3)x	78(8)x	2,427(55)x
Mercer	133(3)x	x	(3)x	1(2)x	26(4)x	8(2)	x	168(16)x
Nicholas	---	---	x	---	(2)x	---	6	6(4)x
+Powell	200	145(2)	126(2)	---	1	---	38(3)x	510(9)x
*Scott	18(8)x	42(6)x	374(7)x	80(5)x	220(6)	11(4)	35(9)x	780(45)x
*Woodford	20(3)x	105(5)x	72(4)	32(2)x	28(3)x	255(5)x	---	512(22)x
TOTALS	1,322(99)x	1,527(92)x	1,214(82)x	2,419(45)x	3,076(100)x	683(52)x	1,799(120)x	12,040(590)x

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n)x, where yyy equals number of new jobs created, according to state figures; (n) equals number of sites; an x means state did not provide number of jobs created at one or more sites; number of x sites is included in (n). For example: Calloway County, 1980: 204(6)x--204 jobs were created at 6 sites; state did not give total number of jobs at at least one site.

* Standard Metropolitan Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Created by New Support Businesses, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky Statewide	575(4)	121(7)x	268(10)x	1,028(22)	1,673(11)x	3,648(18)x	2,041(33)	9,523(101)
Purchase								
Ballard	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calloway	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Carlisle	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fulton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Graves	---	---	x	29(2)	---	---	---	29(3)x
Hickman	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
McCracken	65	19	35	---	x	---	---	119(4)x
Marshall	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	65	19	35 x	148(7)x	x	---	---	148(7)x
Pennyrile								
Caldwell	---	---	---	---	145	---	---	145
*Christian	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	10
Crittenden	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hopkins	---	---	---	---	---	20	---	20
Livingston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyon	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	8
Muhlenberg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Todd	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trigg	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	---	8	145	20	10	183(4)
Green River								
*Daviess	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hancock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Henderson	235	---	---	---	---	---	245(3)	470(4)
McLean	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Union	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Webster	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17
TOTALS	235	---	---	---	---	---	245(3)	470(4)

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n)x, where yyy equals number of new jobs created, according to state figures; (n) equals number of sites; an x means state did not provide number of jobs created at one or more sites; number of x sites is included in (n). For example: TOTAL, 1983, Purchase ADD: 148(7)x -- 148 jobs were created at 7 sites; state did not give total number of jobs for at least one site.

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

APPENDIX 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Created by New Support Businesses, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Barren River								
Allen	---	---	---	---	120	---	---	120
Barren	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Butler	---	---	---	17	---	---	---	17
Edmonson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hart	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Logan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Metcalfe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Monroe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Simpson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Warren	---	---	---	---	5	---	252(3)	257(5)x
TOTALS	---	---	---	17	125(2)	x	252(3)	394(7)x
Lincoln Trail								
Breckinridge	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grayson	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	20
Hardin	---	---	5	132(2)	---	---	---	137(3)
Larue	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Marion	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meade	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nelson	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	30
Washington	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	25(2)	132(2)	---	---	30	187(5)
Kentuckiana								
*Bullitt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Henry	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Jefferson	---	38(3)x	162(3)	14	675(3)x	2,731(6)	83(4)	3,703(20)x
*Oldham	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	30
*Shelby	---	---	---	60(2)	---	20	57(2)	137(5)
Spencer	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Trimble	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	38(3)x	162(3)	104(4)	675(3)x	2,751(7)	140(6)	3,870(26)x

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Created by New Support Businesses, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Northern Kentucky								
*Boone	50	---	---	260(2)	234(5)	150	223(2)	917(11)
*Campbell	---	---	---	25	---	---	---	---
Carroll	---	50	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gallatin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grant	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	35
*Kenton	---	---	12	---	---	107(2)	1,010(3)	253(5)
Owen	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pendleton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	50	50	12	285(3)	234(5)	257(3)	1,233(15)	2,076(19)
Buffalo Trace								
Bracken	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Fleming	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lewis	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mason	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gateway								
+Bath	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Menifee	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Montgomery	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	10
+Morgan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Rowan	---	---	---	30	---	---	---	30
TOTALS	---	---	---	30	---	10	---	40(2)
FIVCO								
*+Boyd	---	10	---	15	---	---	---	25(2)
*+Carter	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Elliott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*+Greenup	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lawrence	---	---	---	110	---	---	---	110
TOTALS	---	10	---	125(2)	---	---	---	125(3)
Big Sandy								
+Floyd	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7
+Johnson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Magoffin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Martin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pike	---	---	---	---	---	30	---	30
TOTALS	---	---	---	---	---	30	7	37(2)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Created by New Support Businesses, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky River								
+Breathitt	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Knott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lee	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	40
+Leslie	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Letcher	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	10
+Owsley	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Perry	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Wolfe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	10	---	---	40	---	50(2)
Cumberland Valley								
+Bell	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Clay	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Harlan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Jackson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Knox	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Laurel	---	---	---	12	240	---	---	252(2)
+Rockcastle	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Whitley	---	---	---	---	208	---	---	208
TOTALS	---	---	---	12	448(2)	---	---	460(3)
Lake Cumberland								
+Adair	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Casey	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Clinton	---	---	---	---	---	---	9	9
+Cumberland	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Green	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+McCreary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pulaski	---	---	---	75	---	---	---	75
+Russell	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taylor	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Wayne	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	---	---	---	75	---	---	9	84(2)

+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 4: Estimated Number of Jobs Created by New Support Businesses, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Bluegrass								
Anderson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Bourbon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boyle	---	---	---	---	80	---	---	80
*+Clark	225	---	---	---	---	---	---	225
+Estill	---	---	---	50	---	---	---	50
*Fayette	---	---	6	146(2)	200	540(3)	115(2)	1,007(9)
Franklin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Garrard	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harrison	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Jessamine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lincoln	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Madison	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	4
Mercer	---	---	18	---	---	---	---	18
Nicholas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Powell	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Scott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Woodford	---	---	---	15	---	---	---	15
TOTALS	---	4	24(2)	211(4)	280(2)	540(3)	115(2)	1,399(15)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX 5: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky Statewide	6,984(70)	2,760(61)	6,133(93)	6,405(93)	3,812(91)	3,911(86)	4,007(100)	34,012(581)
Purchase								
Ballard	11	---	---	1	---	1	---	13(3)
Calloway	1,106(3)	---	4(2)	3	101(3)	---	24(2)	1,238(11)
Carlisle	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fulton	181(2)	---	93(2)	7	5	---	97	383(7)
Graves	1,121(2)	29	---	227(2)	125	---	9	1,511(7)
Hickman	25	---	5	53	---	---	---	83(3)
McCracken	96(2)	7	14	246	244(3)	---	139(3)	746(11)
Marshall	---	2	---	1	---	2	4	9(4)
TOTALS	2,540(11)	38(3)	116(6)	538(8)	475(8)	3(2)	273(8)	3,983(46)
Pennyrile								
Caldwell	---	---	---	---	150	196(2)	---	346(3)
*Christian	84(2)	209(2)	285(3)	---	327(3)	---	---	905(10)
Crittenden	6	---	---	13	109	---	5	133(4)
Hopkins	3	---	---	51(4)	61(3)	4	75(3)	194(12)
Livingston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lyon	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	6
Muhlenberg	---	3	151	6	198	10	---	368(5)
Todd	11	---	---	---	1	---	---	12(2)
Trigg	---	---	29	6	10	---	---	45(3)
TOTALS	104(5)	212(3)	471(6)	76(7)	856(11)	210(4)	80(4)	2,009(40)
Green River								
*Daviess	---	12(2)	105	142(5)	16(2)	566(4)	34(3)	875(17)
Hancock	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*Henderson	31(2)	---	240(2)	---	14	150	2	437(7)
McLean	---	---	69	2	2	---	---	73(3)
Ohio	90	7(2)	---	5	186	---	---	288(5)
Union	34	---	7	---	---	4	---	45(3)
Webster	---	11(2)	---	---	---	---	---	11(2)
TOTALS	155(4)	30(6)	421(5)	149(7)	218(5)	720(6)	36(4)	1,729(37)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n), where yyy equals number of jobs lost, according to state figures, and (n) equals number of sites.

APPENDIX 5: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Barren River								
Allen	---	---	---	---	11	241	13	265(3)
Barren	---	---	---	---	10	34(2)	166(2)	210(5)
Butler	45	45	20	12	20	---	3	145(6)
Edmonson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hart	67(3)	124	---	20	---	---	6	217(6)
Logan	---	---	48	59(2)	---	11	2	120(5)
Metcalfe	---	---	---	---	1	100(2)	2	103(4)
+Monroe	---	---	40(2)	12	72(2)	2	---	126(6)
Simpson	135	6	---	15	---	4	104(4)	314(8)
Warren	5	30	261(3)	63(2)	120(5)	50(2)	53(3)	582(17)
TOTALS	302(6)	205(4)	369(7)	181(8)	234(11)	442(10)	349(14)	2,082(60)
Lincoln Trail								
Breckinridge	15	---	---	---	---	7	---	22(2)
Grayson	---	---	47	---	6	6	77(2)	136(5)
Hardin	---	9(2)	64(2)	9	---	---	---	82(5)
Larue	---	---	---	---	---	15	56(2)	71(3)
Marion	---	---	---	153	---	187	---	340(2)
Meade	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nelson	18(2)	---	150	---	---	---	8	176(4)
Washington	---	---	8	---	---	---	177	185(2)
TOTALS	33(3)	9(2)	269(5)	162(2)	6	215(4)	318(6)	1,012(23)
Kentuckiana								
*Bullitt	---	---	---	---	6	---	---	6
Henry	---	16	---	---	34	---	---	50(2)
*Jefferson	573(14)	883(13)	3,281(29)	1,272(27)	245(16)	877(23)	811(24)	7,942(151)
*Oldham	---	10	---	16(2)	35	3	---	64(5)
*Shelby	46	16	22(2)	200	10	65(2)	---	359(8)
Spencer	29	---	---	---	---	---	3	32(2)
Trimble	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	648(16)	925(21)	3,303(31)	1,488(30)	330(20)	945(26)	814(25)	8,453(169)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 5: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Northern Kentucky								
*Boone	339(3)	111(2)	422(4)	60	34	---	103(4)	1,069(15)
*Campbell	1,240(2)	---	11(2)	520	---	111	9(2)	1,891(8)
Carroll	1	2	---	---	---	---	---	3(2)
Gallatin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grant	---	---	---	15	35	---	10	60(3)
*Kenton	61(4)	15	5	122(4)	31(2)	64(3)	103(4)	401(19)
Owen	49	---	---	---	---	---	---	49
Pendleton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	1,690(11)	128(4)	438(7)	717(7)	100(4)	175(4)	225(11)	3,473(48)
Buffalo Trace								
Bracken	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Fleming	---	---	---	5	4	---	---	9(2)
+Lewis	---	---	7	---	13	6	---	26(3)
Mason	199	467	---	---	72	4	---	742(4)
Robertson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	199	467	7	5	89(3)	10(2)	---	777(9)
Gateway								
+Bath	---	2	---	13	---	---	---	15(2)
+Menifee	19	---	---	---	59(2)	---	40	118(4)
+Montgomery	---	---	6	35	---	---	303	344(3)
+Morgan	28	---	---	---	400	---	---	428(2)
+Rowan	77	---	---	35(3)	---	60	14	186(6)
TOTALS	124(3)	2	6	83(5)	459(3)	60	357(3)	1,091(17)
FIVCO								
*+Boyd	---	15	99	176(2)	2	557(2)	73	922(8)
*+Carter	2	90	---	---	---	---	44	136(3)
+Elliott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
*+Greenup	7	---	---	8	---	---	17	32(3)
+Lawrence	6	---	---	---	25	---	---	31(2)
TOTALS	15(3)	105(2)	99	184(3)	27(2)	557(2)	134(3)	1,121(16)
Big Sandy								
+Floyd	---	---	---	31	5	---	---	36(2)
+Johnson	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4
+Magoffin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Martin	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pike	---	---	37	37	18	---	21(2)	113(5)
TOTALS	---	---	37	68(2)	23(2)	---	25(3)	153(8)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 5: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Kentucky River								
+Breathitt	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	23
+Knott	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Lee	---	---	---	---	7	10	---	17(2)
+Leslie	---	47	3	40	8	---	---	98(4)
+Letcher	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Owsley	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Perry	---	---	2	---	35	---	---	37(2)
+Wolfe	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	20
TOTALS	23	47	5(2)	40	50(3)	10	20	195(10)
Cumberland Valley								
+Bell	---	6	60	34	122(2)	---	---	222(5)
+Clay	---	---	---	---	3	30	---	33(2)
+Harlan	---	20	184(3)	---	---	4	24	232(6)
+Jackson	---	---	52	---	---	---	---	52
+Knox	14	166(2)	---	---	---	---	30	210(4)
+Laurel	20	15	---	---	---	16	---	51(3)
+Rockcastle	37	---	60	---	---	2	---	99(3)
+Whitley	223(2)	---	43	---	19(2)	2	234(2)	521(8)
TOTALS	294(5)	207(5)	399(7)	34	144(5)	54(5)	288(4)	1,420(32)
Lake Cumberland								
+Adair	---	---	4	148(3)	2	30	---	184(6)
+Casey	---	17	---	798	20(2)	34(2)	18(2)	887(8)
+Clinton	11	---	---	220(2)	---	---	---	231(3)
+Cumberland	3	135(3)	---	---	---	---	---	138(4)
+Green	---	---	---	15	---	---	122(4)	137(5)
+McCreary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Pulaski	---	---	5	6	20(3)	138(3)	9(3)	178(11)
+Russell	---	32	9	1,017(3)	---	4	---	1,062(6)
Taylor	---	---	5	18(2)	---	---	47(2)	70(5)
+Wayne	21	9	6	97(2)	---	6	37	176(7)
TOTALS	35(3)	193(6)	29(5)	2,319(15)	42(6)	212(8)	233(12)	3,063(55)

+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 5: Estimated Number of Jobs Lost through Plant Closings, 1980-1986, by Area Development District and County.

Area Development Dist. & Counties	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTALS
Bluegrass								
Anderson	42(2)	---	---	---	---	60	5	107(4)
*Bourbon	---	---	---	---	31(2)	---	375(2)	406(4)
Boyle	140(2)	47(2)	---	---	---	28(2)	---	215(6)
*+Clark	34	28	---	---	---	14	---	76(3)
+Estill	---	---	---	8	---	11	---	19(2)
*Fayette	146(3)	37(2)	15(2)	134(3)	402(9)	118(8)	185(7)	1,037(34)
Franklin	70	---	---	189(3)	40(2)	---	---	299(6)
+Garrard	20	---	---	---	187	---	18(3)	225(5)
Harrison	---	32	---	---	65	---	---	97(2)
*Jessamine	56(2)	---	---	---	---	20	---	76(3)
+Lincoln	---	---	---	10	---	---	214	224(2)
+Madison	314	2	---	20	---	37(2)	58(2)	431(7)
Mercer	---	---	134	---	---	---	---	134
Nicholas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
+Powell	---	---	15	---	---	6	---	21(2)
*Scott	---	46	---	---	34(2)	4	---	84(4)
*Woodford	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTALS	822(13)	192(8)	164(4)	361(9)	759(17)	298(18)	855(16)	3,451(85)

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

SOURCE: Kentucky Department of Commerce.

EXPLANATION OF CODE FOR TABULATIONS: yyy(n), where yyy equals number of jobs lost, according to state figures, and (n) equals number of sites.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Kentucky	1980	1,112,044	52,609	57,934	276,546	53,470	260,884	51,090	177,279	174,705	7,527
	1985	1,157,899	43,741	53,987	256,520	57,571	296,978	56,212	211,920	169,893	11,076
Purchase											
Ballard	1980	2,144	---	515	750	45	333	55	164	277	5
	1985	2,015	---	221	841	61	319	60	230	277	@
Calloway	1980	8,108	@	375	1,597	161	2,044	268	807	2,761	81
	1985	8,312	@	347	1,482	166	2,352	265	925	2,662	106
Carlisle	1980	633	---	21	158	@	181	51	27	189	@
	1985	654	---	12	191	@	183	42	51	175	---
Fulton	1980	2,573	@	77	632	96	948	133	295	382	6
	1985	2,583	---	92	731	93	830	115	190	517	15
Graves	1980	8,398	89	301	3,106	281	1,989	361	1,133	1,117	22
	1985	8,570	86	250	3,057	242	2,157	361	1,259	1,122	37
Hickman	1980	1,102	---	20	396	92	167	38	162	223	@
	1985	1,146	---	29	@	131	158	39	144	191	@
McCracken	1980	24,392	---	1,386	5,077	1,764	7,257	1,068	5,109	2,706	26
	1985	24,653	---	1,150	3,388	2,139	8,279	1,048	5,993	2,606	51
Marshall	1980	7,443	@	606	3,146	318	1,211	235	639	1,134	32
	1985	7,449	@	688	2,657	307	1,266	267	918	1,128	44

@ Data are not disclosed for any industry consisting of fewer than three reporting units. If there are three or more reporting units, data are also withheld for an industry level in which one unit accounts for 80 percent or more of that industry's employment.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Pennyrile											
Caldwell	1980	3,813	101	86	1,277	83	962	135	592	554	22
	1985	3,080	87	40	782	81	890	128	529	532	12
*Christian	1980	15,616	66	567	3,689	613	4,237	836	2,954	2,558	95
	1985	15,792	94	578	3,523	588	4,601	711	3,049	2,543	106
Crittendon	1980	1,782	29	58	583	48	445	65	240	300	@
	1985	1,597	19	39	@	37	371	60	294	312	16
Hopkins	1980	15,623	2,311	555	2,720	1,200	3,167	552	3,168	1,909	41
	1985	15,503	1,809	429	3,234	770	3,248	587	3,376	1,979	69
Livingston	1980	1,545	@	347	66	39	326	42	203	247	@
	1985	1,543	@	361	57	70	336	45	226	288	@
Lyon	1980	1,022	---	50	175	36	134	25	112	490	@
	1985	1,237	---	64	@	47	123	30	155	534	@
Muhlenberg	1980	7,981	2,714	411	742	298	1,669	203	974	897	@
	1985	7,255	1,742	263	520	350	1,914	239	1,119	992	@
Todd	1980	1,816	@	78	831	40	314	71	108	358	8
	1985	1,924	@	50	949	43	326	78	101	370	3
Trigg	1980	2,024	@	111	680	52	400	79	216	458	17
	1985	2,247	@	83	889	47	341	92	300	482	12

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Districts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Green River											
*Daviess	1980	29,259	981	1,953	6,895	2,294	7,062	1,180	4,424	4,328	142
	1985	30,532	1,046	1,811	6,039	2,163	8,161	1,178	5,694	4,300	140
Hancock	1980	4,100	16	421	2,873	@	157	44	107	297	@
	1985	3,761	12	84	2,875	@	133	52	127	309	@
*Henderson	1980	14,012	563	430	4,625	733	3,238	451	2,373	1,571	28
	1985	15,723	771	374	5,235	773	3,555	525	2,784	1,656	51
McLean	1980	1,436	@	52	377	27	368	54	143	359	@
	1985	1,511	8	19	400	58	412	66	190	353	@
Ohio	1980	5,177	1,908	122	875	139	738	148	362	879	5
	1985	4,484	889	96	985	360	812	136	357	842	9
Union	1980	7,081	3,042	99	773	139	878	139	1,375	502	35
	1985	6,702	2,532	146	972	173	860	136	1,330	509	44
Webster	1980	3,646	916	343	534	@	520	111	308	552	14
	1985	2,874	401	84	507	420	503	132	282	532	13
Barren River											
Allen	1980	3,132	22	77	1,386	62	751	97	192	539	@
	1985	3,595	14	84	1,396	140	1,160	113	192	486	12

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Barren River Cont'd.											
Barren	1980	11,396	84	601	4,369	585	2,419	343	1,694	1,263	37
	1985	12,034	118	694	4,315	609	2,608	326	2,031	1,284	51
Butler	1980	1,698	148	42	553	71	268	62	186	365	@
	1985	1,931	113	76	660	57	286	64	218	453	@
Edmonson	1980	858	@	24	153	14	136	42	225	259	@
	1985	1,039	@	23	@	11	150	52	235	309	@
Hart	1980	2,115	33	111	502	76	613	82	240	456	@
	1985	2,346	@	74	787	47	595	80	232	508	9
Logan	1980	6,330	11	191	3,362	136	995	174	450	968	42
	1985	7,178	13	401	3,877	143	1,141	194	531	833	46
Metcalfe	1980	1,149	14	50	363	23	275	49	70	302	@
	1985	1,173	30	15	377	17	246	49	74	364	@
+Monroe	1980	2,572	@	37	1,288	47	437	72	176	487	16
	1985	3,053	@	28	1,733	31	451	61	190	545	14
Simpson	1980	5,352	@	108	2,845	86	1,204	187	272	584	60
	1985	5,790	@	150	2,990	95	1,168	199	447	615	@

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Barren River Cont'd.											
Warren	1980	27,600	95	1,486	7,679	1,093	7,042	1,028	4,781	4,294	102
	1985	30,591	140	1,146	8,790	1,048	8,466	1,004	5,483	4,373	142
Lincoln Trail											
Breckenridge	1980	1,971	37	108	290	139	525	105	272	463	32
	1985	2,071	35	120	256	74	668	114	307	478	19
Grayson	1980	4,049	43	98	1,589	143	895	145	468	650	19
	1985	4,888	45	173	1,927	195	1,039	148	393	951	17
Hardin	1980	16,040	@	698	3,725	857	4,940	734	2,203	2,785	34
	1985	18,735	54	1,072	3,857	892	5,897	818	2,821	3,265	58
Larue	1980	1,597	---	73	440	63	396	98	198	320	10
	1985	1,797	---	85	583	57	379	99	226	344	23
Marion	1980	2,981	@	87	727	76	744	108	625	576	22
	1985	2,947	@	61	795	65	735	119	598	538	21
Meade	1980	2,188	@	68	745	185	456	122	113	446	@
	1985	2,164	@	79	@	229	477	120	208	461	13
Nelson	1980	5,937	110	402	1,881	279	1,410	178	723	925	28
	1985	6,581	93	371	2,149	311	1,656	184	969	817	31
Washington	1980	1,706	@	110	526	40	397	78	143	397	14
	1985	1,743	@	136	521	79	342	75	207	353	20

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APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Kentuckiana											
*Bullitt	1980	4,511	@	218	1,255	117	1,028	157	505	1,181	20
	1985	5,387	@	351	1,447	283	1,276	178	494	1,300	20
Henry	1980	1,657	@	67	491	33	441	104	131	377	3
	1985	1,846	---	54	432	34	566	124	160	429	48
*Jefferson	1980	310,887	305	14,877	86,587	16,720	75,710	20,953	59,092	35,722	921
	1985	311,923	372	14,874	69,544	18,322	83,412	23,418	70,957	29,555	1,469
*Oldham	1980	4,459	@	566	602	64	845	128	728	1,374	122
	1985	6,030	@	674	680	85	1,127	144	993	1,835	450
*Shelby	1980	5,637	---	149	1,705	209	1,699	237	928	648	64
	1985	6,310	---	175	2,108	161	1,709	269	979	782	128
Spencer	1980	544	@	40	9	26	193	34	30	204	@
	1985	473	---	3	10	20	161	33	42	202	@
Trimble	1980	351	---	21	11	@	31	43	21	197	@
	1985	704	---	52	@	@	55	39	74	179	27
Northern Kentucky											
*Boone	1980	19,607	29	660	6,334	1,610	5,957	605	2,579	1,735	98
	1985	23,525	46	661	6,072	2,694	7,412	579	4,067	1,845	149
*Campbell	1980	16,345	---	871	2,443	297	4,839	722	3,510	3,637	27
	1985	16,784	---	1,185	1,805	291	5,418	790	3,675	3,564	57

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Northern Kentucky Cont'd.											
Carroll	1980	3,131	@	75	1,422	255	525	73	224	545	@
	1985	3,469	---	81	1,621	@	510	60	325	563	@
Gallatin	1980	676	@	@	47	37	212	32	7	161	18
	1985	551	@	13	44	24	221	30	31	168	@
Grant	1980	2,139	---	64	470	80	620	107	19	596	@
	1985	2,478	---	57	623	102	773	127	184	600	12
*Kenton	1980	28,955	---	1,716	4,060	1,002	8,944	1,296	7,761	4,113	64
	1985	33,227	---	1,839	3,902	1,046	11,376	1,466	9,209	4,239	150
Owen	1980	1,171	---	73	229	@	220	76	100	397	@
	1985	1,199	---	46	217	@	252	84	127	365	@
Pendleton	1980	2,020	@	148	879	64	320	69	112	379	@
	1985	1,645	@	40	329	64	385	75	147	397	21
Buffalo Trace											
Bracken	1980	848	---	4	245	41	190	43	70	255	---
	1985	918	---	5	@	37	197	48	92	289	@
+Fleming	1980	2,465	@	100	564	98	618	101	213	748	6
	1985	2,439	@	65	555	105	644	113	214	710	23

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Buffalo Trace Cont'd.											
+Lewis	1980	1,905	@	23	958	34	225	96	103	465	---
	1985	1,704	---	28	732	57	205	97	131	454	@
Mason	1980	7,002	@	423	3,217	239	1,422	217	744	702	15
	1985	6,422	@	141	2,306	412	1,754	228	795	714	28
Robertson	1980	152	---	4	---	@	15	@	7	98	@
	1985	174	---	---	---	@	20	@	9	117	@
Gateway											
+Bath	1980	929	---	127	17	48	234	54	112	337	@
	1985	1,026	---	100	@	52	250	56	138	329	@
+Menifee	1980	317	@	@	20	28	75	@	25	149	---
	1985	376	@	7	19	26	77	5	30	189	@
+Montgomery	1980	6,245	---	314	2,469	101	1,748	224	673	679	@
	1985	6,503	48	275	2,314	102	2,078	231	731	708	16
+Morgan	1980	2,203	298	81	502	210	374	62	254	376	45
	1985	1,995	250	65	260	165	402	76	280	485	12
Rowan	1980	5,482	31	179	744	178	1,406	155	953	1,833	@
	1985	5,466	19	233	628	171	1,433	139	934	1,898	11

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
FIVCO											
*+Boyd	1980	23,223	172	1,951	7,160	1,707	5,065	895	3,751	2,224	299
	1985	20,908	111	1,321	5,587	1,656	5,323	961	3,748	2,058	144
*+Carter	1980	3,814	153	190	969	101	949	184	410	726	@
	1985	3,832	311	179	669	123	1,154	197	351	832	16
+Elliott	1980	568	126	@	26	17	70	@	49	263	---
	1985	505	67	@	19	51	75	28	28	233	---
*+Greenup	1980	8,897	@	274	4,626	191	1,485	151	749	1,217	18
	1985	8,644	@	170	4,394	202	1,340	204	1,022	1,152	30
+Lawrence	1980	2,076	98	213	85	@	491	61	413	454	@
	1985	2,194	195	170	93	307	498	67	430	434	---
Big Sandy											
+Floyd	1980	9,857	3,175	416	564	403	2,088	335	1,513	1,357	5
	1985	9,828	2,471	399	359	396	2,559	427	1,661	1,537	20
+Johnson	1980	5,299	790	214	408	336	1,610	217	685	1,030	8
	1985	5,348	704	197	@	217	1,827	230	802	1,038	11
+Magoffin	1980	1,798	562	48	270	95	208	48	149	417	---
	1985	1,900	524	15	182	104	361	36	233	445	@

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Big Sandy, Cont'd.											
+Martin	1980	4,199	3,103	21	32	86	301	62	121	476	---
	1985	3,903	2,657	@	@	137	328	@	129	497	@
+Pike	1980	20,766	9,327	885	256	913	3,738	577	2,436	2,620	16
	1985	19,633	6,855	380	291	834	4,670	760	3,008	2,743	91
Kentucky River											
+Breathitt	1980	3,286	1,080	55	232	198	548	100	417	656	@
	1985	3,157	846	40	@	302	679	120	438	703	9
+Knott	1980	2,608	1,061	130	37	144	251	35	360	587	@
	1985	2,440	965	125	35	136	276	37	332	534	---
+Lee	1980	982	183	17	21	39	195	@	162	333	@
	1985	1,178	201	13	@	38	254	45	133	311	@
+Leslie	1980	1,729	481	34	31	103	207	36	361	475	---
	1985	1,615	275	14	70	115	251	33	@	539	@
+Letcher	1980	5,430	2,368	87	81	171	921	149	807	842	@
	1985	5,324	1,771	90	89	230	1,092	156	916	972	@
+Owlsley	1980	330	50	20	---	2	77	@	40	175	---
	1985	568	19	6	---	3	74	19	256	191	---
+Perry	1980	8,526	2,732	347	158	557	1,796	227	1,302	1,403	@
	1985	8,923	2,600	189	148	678	1,983	244	1,450	1,574	57

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Kentucky River Cont'd.											
+Wolfe	1980	1,032	9	@	397	34	125	22	92	334	---
	1985	1,053	94	@	331	68	175	@	61	304	---
Cumberland Valley											
+Bell	1980	9,210	2,002	369	1,049	574	2,136	378	1,468	1,232	9
	1985	9,167	1,692	304	1,032	427	2,480	401	1,577	1,246	8
+Clay	1980	4,607	1,582	42	362	168	724	85	579	1,065	@
	1985	4,804	1,938	20	74	248	941	102	521	960	@
+Harlan	1980	10,145	3,969	259	298	313	2,060	253	1,488	1,546	@
	1985	9,645	3,260	175	304	288	2,464	270	1,360	1,520	@
+Jackson	1980	1,102	37	75	178	173	139	@	93	375	@
	1985	1,295	129	88	197	198	134	@	113	388	@
+Knox	1980	4,888	530	143	1,189	130	1,063	129	767	931	@
	1985	5,506	746	182	863	147	1,421	149	855	1,141	3
+Laurel	1980	10,578	450	879	3,747	388	2,478	268	1,150	1,191	29
	1985	12,958	482	881	3,925	461	3,567	323	1,959	1,034	57
+Rockcastle	1980	1,519	22	71	142	26	438	53	283	479	@
	1985	1,989	16	47	485	26	402	75	430	484	@
+Whitley	1980	8,716	917	441	1,239	327	2,406	327	1,708	1,237	113
	1985	8,541	855	315	1,202	190	2,461	387	1,828	1,237	67

+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Lake Cumberland											
+Adair	1980	2,388	53	68	823	39	484	75	358	486	0
	1985	3,172	74	99	1,058	50	601	88	580	609	13
+Casey	1980	2,460	0	101	1,319	64	376	46	82	452	0
	1985	1,881	0	81	736	106	385	52	69	447	0
+Clinton	1980	1,728	21	12	772	48	267	47	205	353	0
	1985	2,024	134	18	910	22	295	47	228	369	0
+Cumberland	1980	1,361	29	18	591	24	220	46	214	215	5
	1985	1,592	40	21	690	14	239	56	299	230	0
+Green	1980	1,738	0	43	571	74	362	69	164	410	8
	1985	1,784	0	26	616	65	351	75	185	427	7
+McCreary	1980	1,916	303	27	436	46	334	61	157	533	0
	1985	1,743	11	55	424	31	321	132	191	577	0
+Pulaski	1980	12,961	232	478	3,561	749	3,081	560	1,784	2,469	46
	1985	14,462	161	527	4,007	864	3,723	585	2,129	2,412	55
+Russell	1980	2,452	0	110	925	48	480	79	215	589	---
	1985	3,596	4	159	1,701	39	639	86	314	650	4
Taylor	1980	8,117	29	326	4,498	446	1,296	198	495	801	27
	1985	8,398	32	204	4,552	391	1,446	227	628	880	38

+Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Lake Cumberland Cont'd.											
+Wayne	1980	3,290	74	147	1,475	66	542	93	311	578	@
	1985	3,352	38	74	1,462	64	662	111	331	604	5
Bluegrass											
Anderson	1980	2,385	@	66	940	149	404	63	348	393	8
	1985	2,510	@	77	947	105	649	68	210	434	10
*Bourbon	1980	4,763	@	237	1,453	128	1,009	169	517	793	449
	1985	5,193	@	346	1,175	100	1,314	208	599	678	756
Boyle	1980	10,643	@	339	3,622	497	2,954	290	1,545	1,313	54
	1985	11,327	28	326	3,898	452	3,535	282	1,625	1,291	71
*+Clark	1980	10,008	@	333	3,781	1,189	2,318	302	1,010	986	89
	1985	10,175	@	431	3,744	960	2,516	312	1,093	974	142
+Estill	1980	1,976	230	66	492	58	452	68	164	445	---
	1985	2,228	383	69	@	42	489	78	231	473	@
*Fayette	1980	100,892	432	5,371	18,496	5,482	25,578	6,102	18,930	18,311	2,190
	1985	116,458	765	6,732	17,891	5,904	30,073	6,943	26,295	18,546	3,309
Franklin	1980	24,257	@	968	3,387	619	2,891	569	2,254	13,489	40
	1985	23,106	---	730	3,148	406	3,516	753	2,509	12,000	44
+Garrard	1980	1,851	@	94	661	26	376	70	151	460	@
	1985	1,771	@	161	352	36	393	80	211	521	10

* Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
\+ Appalachian Regional Commission county.

APPENDIX 6: Nonagricultural Employment by Industry in Area Development Disricts and Counties, 1980 and 1985.

ADDs and Counties	Year	All Indus.	Mining/ Quarry.	Contract Constr.	Manuf.	Trans./ Commun.	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Finance, Insur. & Real Est.	Service	State/ Local Govt.	Other
Bluegrass Cont'd.											
Harrison	1980	4,194	@	148	1,853	99	855	146	566	480	30
	1985	4,295	---	127	1,776	85	1,041	146	624	463	34
*Jessamine	1980	4,399	66	391	895	148	1,387	153	601	629	129
	1985	5,996	@	523	1,762	131	1,559	167	685	793	342
+Lincoln	1980	1,912	@	71	388	30	422	118	273	529	8
	1985	1,969	---	84	412	39	415	95	340	578	7
+Madison	1980	14,949	@	422	3,698	176	3,988	426	2,382	3,731	77
	1985	16,640	@	540	3,334	295	5,263	537	2,932	3,647	78
Mercer	1980	4,463	7	178	1,758	270	880	103	667	529	74
	1985	4,408	---	175	1,505	263	911	127	751	566	110
Nicholas	1980	1,451	---	31	662	9	166	48	211	250	73
	1985	1,361	---	26	@	@	197	47	@	229	75
+Powell	1980	1,458	49	113	406	98	228	44	63	456	---
	1985	1,939	38	42	761	103	314	55	139	468	@
*Scott	1980	5,692	@	182	2,595	123	883	156	983	691	50
	1985	6,138	@	277	2,547	154	1,159	153	953	719	132
*Woodford	1980	5,198	---	152	2,541	84	711	253	639	522	295
	1985	6,920	---	203	2,838	116	1,122	242	937	569	892

*Metropolitan Statistical Area county.
+Appalachian Regional Commission county.
SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet.
Division of Research and Planning.
Various Years.

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1980
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....51
Number of Communities.....54
Estimated Employment.....5,815
Investment.....$354,734,500

Manufacturing Expansions.....549
Number of Communities.....124
Estimated Employment.....6,614
Investment.....$950,171,843

Support Businesses..... 5
Number of Communities.....5
Estimated Employment.....680
Investment.....$2,682,000,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....13,109

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed..... 86
Number of Communities.....58
Estimated Jobs Lost.....6,835

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+ 6,274

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1981
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....81
Number of Communities.....54
Estimated Employment.....5,510
Investment.....$1,079,767,690

Manufacturing Expansions.....432
Number of Communities.....124
Estimated Employment.....7,947
Investment.....$603,270,883

Support Businesses..... 7
Number of Communities.....5
Estimated Employment.....122
Investment.....$256,875,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....13,579

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed..... 69
Number of Communities.....44
Estimated Jobs Lost.....2,760

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+10,819

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1982
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....75
Number of Communities.....52
Estimated Employment.....5,472
Investment.....$138,094,500

Manufacturing Expansions.....455
Number of Communities.....133
Estimated Employment.....5,832
Investment.....$487,360,996

Support Businesses.....11
Number of Communities.....9
Estimated Employment.....295
Investment.....$9,738,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....11,599

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed..... 89
Number of Communities.....52
Estimated Jobs Lost.....6,139

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+5,460

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1983
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....65
Number of Communities.....42
Estimated Employment.....3,436
Investment.....$77,006,750

Manufacturing Expansions.....249
Number of Communities.....95
Estimated Employment.....6,887
Investment.....$868,793,660

Support Businesses.....19
Number of Communities.....17
Estimated Employment.....1,057
Investment.....$16,650,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....11,380

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed.....106
Number of Communities.....60
Estimated Jobs Lost.....6,410

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+4,970

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1984
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....107
Number of Communities.....54
Estimated Employment.....10,308
Investment.....$230,172,555

Manufacturing Expansions.....381
Number of Communities.....113
Estimated Employment.....9,798
Investment.....$858,376,304

Support Businesses.....16
Number of Communities.....12
Estimated Employment.....1,903
Investment.....$141,950,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....22,009

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed.....102
Number of Communities.....60
Estimated Jobs Lost.....3,818

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+18,191

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1985
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....119
Number of Communities.....70
Estimated Employment.....12,619
Investment.....$1,082,225,000

Manufacturing Expansions.....359
Number of Communities.....107
Estimated Employment.....6,670
Investment.....$548,336,372

Support Businesses.....17
Number of Communities.....10
Estimated Employment.....4,059
Investment.....$181,300,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....23,348

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed.....97
Number of Communities.....57
Estimated Jobs Lost.....3,950

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+19,398

APPENDIX 7: New Manufacturing Operations, Plant Closings, 1980-1986 -- Estimated Number of Jobs Created or Lost, Number of Communities, and Investment.

1986
NEW OPERATIONS

New Manufacturing Plants.....98
Number of Communities.....53
Estimated Employment.....6,40
Investment.....$358,895,000

Manufacturing Expansions.....653
Number of Communities.....149
Estimated Employment.....12,335
Investment.....$659,328,676

Support Businesses.....23
Number of Communities.....11
Estimated Employment.....2,438
Investment.....$90,895,000

ESTIMATED TOTAL NEW JOBS.....21,177

PLANT CLOSINGS

Plants Closed.....112
Number of Communities.....59
Estimated Jobs Lost.....4,035

Net Gain or Loss of Jobs.....+17,142

SOURCE: Kentucky Commerce Cabinet.